The Gleichen Call

Provincial Library Mar 21-1

Ninth Year, No. 29 GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915 Per Year $1.50

John Clark, Sr., Aged Pioneer Passes Away

He saw when his footsteps faltered,
When his heart grew week and faint.
He marked when his strength was failing,
Though there was no word of complaint.
He bade him rest for a season,
For the pathway had grown too steep.
And folded away in green pastures
He gaveth His loved one sleep.

Weep not that his toil is over;
Weep not that his race is run
God grant we may rest as sweetly,
When, like his, our work is done.
'Till then we would yield with gladness
Our loved one to him to keep,
And rejoice in the sweet assurance,
He giveth His loved one sleep.

The announcement of the death of John Clark Friday morning came as rather a surprise to many of his friends, although to his family, relatives and near neighbors it was quite expected as he had been ailing for sometime past and afflicted with dropsy.

Friday morning he was around as usual at his son's—Duncan Clark—ranch, at Crowfoot. Coming into the house Mrs. Clark assisted him on to his bed to take his usual rest, but an hour later when she went to call him for dinner she found he had passed to a better world. He had not moved in the slightest from the time she had left and must have died most peacefully.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, a number of relatives and friends from Crowfoot and Cluny accompanying the remains to Gleichen, where the impressive Presbyterian service was conducted in the Methodist church by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, who took occasion to refer most kindly to the life of the deceased, the edifice being filled with mourners and brother Masons, of which order he had been a member for many years.

From the church one of the longest processions ever seen here followed the flower laden casket to the cemetery, preceded by a procession of about 26 members of Gleichen Lodge No. 36 A. F. & A. M., G. R. A., and other lodges, where the remains of the departed brother was laid to rest in accordance with the beautiful and impressive service of the Masonic order.

John Clark, sr., was a man of generous impulses and never forgot the hospitable ways of the pioneer. The stranger never failed to find food and shelter if he sought it at his hands, and he was at home by the bedside of the sick and delighted in all kinds of neighborly offices. He had borne adversity bravely and enjoyed prosperity quietly. He had filled the various relations of life as husband, father and friend, and filled them well. Who can do more?

How much this community owes him, and such as he, is impossible to estimate, though it would be a grateful task to trace his influence through some of the more direct channels, to hold him up in his various characters of husband and father, of neighbor and friend, to speak of the sons, daughters and grand children he has reared to perpetuate his name and emulate his virtues. But it comes not within the scope of this brief article to do so but briefly. Suffice it to say he died nobly and peacefully at the advanced age of 88 years.

He was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and reared six children, three daughters and three sons, as well as his grandson, Melvin Gordon, whose mother died when he was a mere babe. Now there rests in our cemetery his beloved wife and his daughter Helen, while another daughter, Catharine (Mrs. Gordon), sleeps at Montreal; but he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Moore of Creston, B.C., and three sons, John, James and Duncan.

He came to Canada in the year 1875 and came on west to the then North-West Territories in 1883 and settled with his family at Crowfoot creek, which has been his permanent home ever since. When he came west Swift Current was then the terminal of the Canadian Pacific Railway and there was no Medicine Hat or any other town west at that time. With his family and outfit he crossed the river on a ferry used by the graders working on the C. P. R.

Arriving at Crowfoot they started farming but the dry seasons made it necessary to go into stock raising. While of late years the father has partially retired from business the business has continued to expand until today the name of Clark Bros. is known throughout this broad Dominion as among the greatest Clydesdale horsemen from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the hundreds of prizes in their possession gives evidence. All of which must be considered in suming up the foresight of our departed pioneer.

The past few years he made many trips back to Scotland and several times with the intention of remaining there, but after a few months absence he invariable returned to his adopted and with a carload or more of the best Clydesdales he could purchase in his native land. He returned from his last trip across the Atlantic only last June and was anxious to make another one this fall.

Words fail to express appreciation of such noble pioneers as he.

Among the many beautiful floral offerings the following were noted:

John and Katie Clark, wreath
Duncan and Emma Clark, wreath
James Clark, gates ajar
Melvin Gordon, star
Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, cross
Miss Alice Roberts, spray
Mr. and Mrs. C. Robourne, spray
Officers and members Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A. F.& A.M., square and compass.
Mrs. Harry Scott, spray
Mrs. T. H. Beach, star
Mrs. and Miss Larkin, spray

Majorville News

(Our own correspondent)

W. J. Rummings, from Owen Sound, Ont., is spending some time with Messrs Long.

Mrs. Fred Hawkins has gone to california for the winter.

Mr. McKie and Miss Larkin motored through here on Wednesday of last week combining business with pleasure. They went from here to Bassano.

The "Gleichen Limited" the mail train running through here twice per week each way, leaves Lake McGregor on Monday and Thursday morning making the return trip the following days. They do a mixed freight and passenger service. Duncan McSporran, conductor. Forty minutes for dinner at Majorville. They generally keep fairly well on schedule time.

12th Mounted Wizz Past Gleichen on Way to Berlin

There was much disappointment when at 5.15 Tuesday morning the train carrying the 12th Mounted Rifles passed like a cyclone through Gleichen, only allowing the tired mothers, fathers, sisters, sweethearts and friends—after an all-night's vigilance—a glimpse of the train that carried a number of former Gleichenites eastward to take part in a greater war than history has recorded.

It was a keen disappointment. Dainty luncheons, packages of cigarettes, and many useful presents had been prepared by loved ones for presentation as they perhaps for the last time embraced and wished the boys all things good. But the authorities ruled otherwise and as a result there are many sad hearts.

For more than a week it was reported the 12th was leaving and several of the lads were allowed to come to Gleichen to say farewell. Monday a phone message stated they were leaving Calgary that night at 10.30 and at mid-night a good crowd assembled at the depot, but the obliging operator had no information. When No. 14 arrived several passengers got off and stated that when they left Calgary the 12th was on board train, bands were playing and thousands of people were at the depot. And they must come soon.

Shortly after this the operator stated he had received word that there would be no trains from the west until about five o'clock and the intimation was accept, only those living at a distance remaining at the station, while other anxious ones made various trips or phoned quite frequently.

The 12th Mounted Rifles started recruiting last January and quite a number of Gleichen boys were among the first to list, and after all these anxious months are now off to the front, among those from here are the following:

John Weddell
Frank Duckworth
Reg. Jowett
Philip Rogers
J. T. M. Hughes
Wilbert Jeffries
Alex. Ross
Wm. Bilby
A. Shouldice



Miss Zara Clinton in "The Girl From Nowhere"

ELEVATORS RECORD 68,839 BU. GRAIN

As per usual when the CALL is ready to go to press the weather is all that could be desired, but, my, what a change, sometimes, soon after. We are almost afraid to say that the weather is even better. Last week it was good until Friday evening, but Saturday it rain and then rained some more. Sunday was nice, Monday better, but that night a soaking rain spoiled the threshers beauty sleep, and, well, now the prospects are at least encouraging.

The elevator men have not done all they hoped during the past week but better than any this season.

The Alberta Pacific again holds the record for the week, having taken in 7,870 bushels of wheat and 8,020 of oats, and shipped so far this season 17 carloads of grain.

The Pioneer comes next for the week with 7,900 bushels of wheat and 2,900 of oats, and shipped four carloads.

The Farmers' took in 8,138 bushels of wheat and 823 of oats and have shipped out five carloads.

Thus to date our elevators have taken in 52,086 bushels of wheat and 16,753 of oats, or a total of 68,839 bushels of grain, Of which they have shipped 26 carloads.

Annual Meeting of Gleichen Red Cross

The annual meeting of the Gleichen Branch Red Cross society was held on Friday October 1st at 3.30 p.m. in the Opera House. The attendance was somewhat meagre.

The secretary having read the minutes of the first meeting, October 16th, 1914, Canon Stocken moved and Mrs. Brereton seconded that the minutes be adopted as read.

Mrs. J. W. Jowett, president, then addressed the meeting at some length on the work done during the year and hoping for a continuance of the interest and support of the work until the conclusion of the war. The most crying need at the present time is for more workers and she hoped that every lady in the town and district would come forward even if it meant considerable inconvience, and lend her aid. The gentlemen too could aid materially also by seeing that the necessary funds for carrying on the work were provided.

The secretary's report having been adopted, Canon Stocken moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Committee for the efficient manner in which the work of the branch had been carried on during the year.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. J. W. Jowett, president.
Mrs. F. C. Vigar, vice-president.
Peter MacLean, secretary-treasure.

All were elected by acclamation.

The committee arrangements were left over till another meeting

Votes of thanks were then passed to the following:

To workers and subscribers and general public for funds and assistance given.

To the editor of the Call for the newspaper reports and other aids.

To Mr. C. Bartsch for the use of the rooms.

To Mr. F. C. Vigar for light, contributions to the fund and the large amount of interest he has taken in the work.

To Mrs. Laycock for the use of Opera House on a number of occasions.

The meeting then adjourned.

The various reports are appended.

The secretary will be glad to have further donations and membership fees as the funds are getting low and heavy demands upon the society are likely to be made during the next few months.

The secretary in submitting his report explained that although the branch had only been organized on October 16th the provincial headquarters had called for a first financial statement which had been submitted on November 30th 1914. The present report took up the work from this latter date but in order that the members might have a correct idea of the whole work of the year both reports were submitted. Some idea of the amount of work accomplished may be gained from the appended list of articles shipped to Calgary. It should also be remembered that a donation of $450.00 was forwarded to the Provincial headquarters in 1914, while more recently the sum of $296.65 was sent to cover the cost of three beds and their upkeep for a year, and to purchase a quantity of surgical supplies.

The Clieveden Hospital in which these beds are maintained is devoted entirely to Canadian soldiers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NOV. 30th, 1914

RECEIPTS

Proceeds of lecture	$ 62.10
" "	75.75
" concert	474.50
Membership fees full	64.00
" " associate	21.00
Donations	12.00
Total	$709.35

EXPENDITURES

Material purchased	$ 38.46
Delegate's fare to Calgary	2.85
Donation to Provcl. Society	450 00
Badges	5.00
Balance in bank	213 04
Total	$709.35

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915

RECEIPTS

Balance last statement	$213.04
Membership fees	12.00
Donations	29.00
Sale of food	10.00
Sock day	23.70
Tag day	283.65
F. C. Vigar, badges	5.50
Miscellaneous	2.90
Total	$579.79

EXPENDITURES

Material purchased	$206 51
Red Cross Tags	12.00
Coal	2.10
Cleaning rooms	6 00
Donation for beds and surgical supplies	296.65
Bank balance	56.53
Total	$579.79

MATERIAL SHIPPED TO CALGARY

Long night shirts 23
Hospital shirts 42
Day shirts 97
Pyjama suits 42
Pneumonia jackets 24
Bed socks 16 pairs
Wristlets 16 pairs
Handkerchiefs 315
Socks 487 pairs
Face cloths 29
Abdominal belts 2
Balaclava caps 12
Personal bags 57
Bed pads 9
Bandages 3 inches 74
Triangular bandages 27
T bandages 5

FREE FREIGHT ON BASSANO EXHIBITS

An item of particular interest to intending exhibitors at the forthcoming exhibition of soil products to be held by the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Bassano, November 23rd to 25th next, is the announcement by the secretary that the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to carry all exhibits to that exhibition by freight free, between the dates of November 10th and 22nd inclusive. Exhibits which exhibitors wish to be returned to point of shipment at the close of the exhibition, do not come under this special free freight tariff but would ship under tariff W. 2802, which provides for the free return to original shipping point within ten days after the close of the exhibition, on all exhibits for agricultural fairs or expositions. Agents at all stations will be advised to accept shipments on these bases from points in the Irrigation Block, Lethbridge District, Calgary District, Maple Creek District, the Okanagan Valley, Kamloops, Arrow Lakes and Kootenay Districts of British Columbia.



Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, who will speak at Western Canada Irrigation Convention at Bassano next month on "Crop Rotations on Irrigated Land".

On next Sabbath at 11 a.m. in Methodist Church the service will be a Thanksgiving for the blessings of the harvest. A large congregation is earnestly requested. There will not be any service in the evening.

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, foretop clipped, white spot on head, pigeon toed, branded JH blotched $10 reward for delivery to above or information as to whereabouts. —Jack Matthews. 25tf

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25. Sorrel roan mare, branded HB (joined) on left hip, 4 white feet, white strip in face, weight about 700 lbs., aged.
Mike Brown, Brand Reader 26.

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power; pump, 500 feet of 1¼ pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for cistern. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy M. Allen. 13tf

TO RENT—5 Room Cottage. Very warm and comfortable. Apply to Mrs. John Koefoed, Gleichen. 28tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

LOST—Small 16-inch hand grip on the trail between Calgary and Gleichen. Finder please advise J. Clamp, Majorville.

$50 REWARD will be paid to any one giving information to me or the N.W.M.P. leading to the conviction of the blackguard who poisoned my brindle greyhound. C. F. R. Bruce. Cluny

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guarnteed first class. See F. A. Williams. Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

SITUATION WANTED—By man and wife capable of taking charge of cook car throughout the threshing season. Practical experience. References furnished. Apply Box T, CALL office, Gleichen. 28

LOST—One right hand Perisian Lamb mitt, on the street. Reward offered at CALL office. 26tf.

$15 REWARD per head will be paid for deliver of one grey mare branded [brand] on left shoulder and 2Q on right hip; and one bay gelding branded EK on left hip and [brand] on left shoulder, star in forehead white snip on nose. Deliver to Palace Hotel, Gleichen, or H2 ranch. J. McGillis. 25tf

FOR SALE—one I.H.C. Hay Press 17x22. Also one I.H.C. 8 h.p. Gasoline Engine with 10½ grinder, all in good condition. Apply to J. A. Maynard, Cluny, Alta 24tf.

6% MONEY TO LOAN
We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans on farm and city property at 6% interest with only 2% brokerage fee. Liberal Options. When writing us state value of your property and amount of loan desired. Address: Finance Agency, 506 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25, a sorrel gelding, branded —- on left hip, left hind foot white, ML left front foot white, white strip in face, weight about 800 lbs. age 3 years. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received concerning the whereabouts of any of our horses or cattle, showing signs of lameness, or with legs or feet broke out with apparent 'hoof rot." Horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, [brand] left thigh and [brand] left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. Notify F.A. McHugh & Sons, Blind Creek P. O., Alberta, or Palace Hotel, Gleichen. 26

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or small house to rent. Apply C. C. Ryan, care Call office. 19tf

$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. $10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen. 15tf

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

The men on watch kept reasonably sober for a time, but even they were not too abstemious. I saw to that. Later on the cook, who was not yet too drunk, fixed them up a regular banquet out of the cabin stores, and there was no objection to my taking a portion to my lady in the stateroom below, where she kept close and remained out of the way by my urgent entreaty.

My communications that long day with my sweet charge were necessarily intermittent and short. I did not dare to be long away from the men on deck. I still wore my sword, and I searched through the captain's cabin and found two heavy pistols, which I carefully charged, concealing them in the deep pockets of my pea jacket. I passed among the men freely, handing out the spirits, opening fresh bottles and bandying rough jests, but took care never to be in any position where I could not command the companion hatch, which led to the cabin.

Our drift was slowly but surely in the direction of the island. Indeed, I think we had made half a league or more to leeward since we had been hove to. From time to time I searched the shore with a glass, seeing that the land was protected and completely inclosed by a reef, on that side at least, which agreed with the chart, but the sky continued overcast, and the mist grew thicker, so I couldn't make out much more than that. It was land, and that was enough. It was big enough to support life, and I thought that I detected green patches here and there that betokened vegetation and, if so, water and life.

Nobody took any care to strike the bells, but when darkness fell I declared noisily that I would go below and turn in. All but the most seasoned and hardy drinker were by this time dead drunk. There was evidently some little remembrance of my rank, for no one yet conscious made any objection. Pimball, lying supine on the deck, and Glibby, who was in no better case, with drunken effusiveness assured me that they would take care of the ship, and I went below, having provided all of them with a fresh supply of drink just before.

I sometimes wonder if I would not have been justified in killing them all while they were rendered thus helpless. But I could not bring myself to such wholesale murder, richly as they deserved it and little as I was inclined to mercy. I also thought of clapping them in irons and stowing them below. But there were not irons enough aboard for that purpose, and Mistress Lucy and I could not work the ship unaided. We could not even feed and water our prisoners. Yet if I could have counted on three or four true men's assistance I would have risked it.

How Mistress Lucy had passed the dragging, anxious hours of that awful day you can better imagine than I can describe. And my occasional visits had scarcely reassured her greatly. Yet in an emergency I have never known a woman who had more spirit.

She had left her noon meal practically untouched, and she was sitting there in the cabin nervously clutching the pistol, frightened half to death. Poor girl! I don't blame her. Whatever may have been the cause of it, she was genuinely glad to see me when I came in and lighted the cabin lanterns.

"Oh," she cried. "I have been in agony the whole day. Every sound has caused me to seize this weapon, and when I have not been watching the door I have been on my knees praying for you and for myself. I do not think I can stand another day like this."

"Please God, dear lady, you shall not," I said, smiling reassuringly at her.

"What do you mean? Have you a plan?"

"I have. The men are all drunk. I am going to leave the ship and take you with me."

"But how—when?"

For answer I threw open the stern window of her cabin. On a level with it swung a small boat, a whaleboat. Now I had taken occasion during the day to lower that boat little by little, a few inches at a time and then a few inches at another time, as I had opportunity to get near the falls and to manipulate them unobserved, but I had brought it down to the level of the cabin windows. Its sea lashings were cast off, and I had no doubt, if conditions on deck were as I expected them, I could lower it all the way later with impunity.

"I mean that you and I are going to embark in that boat tonight and leave this ship."

"But where are we going?"

"There is land not a league and a half under our lee. It seems to be the most easterly of a cluster of islands."

"Is it the island we seek, do you think?"

"We are in exactly the latitude and the longitude of the chart if my calculations are correct."

"The island was uninhabited when my ancestor was cast away upon it."

"Yes," said I, "but there may be natives there now, but no savages of the south seas could be more cruel and ruthless than the men on this ship."

"Let us go," she said, shuddering. "What is your plan?"

"I want you to dress yourself in your stoutest clothes, with your heaviest shoes, wrap yourself up in a boat cloak and take with you a change of clothes and some few necessaries for your comfort. I will go and rummage the lazarette for ropvisions, and I will see if I can turn up any more weapons in the captain's room. I dare not go to the arms chest"—it was below in the hold anyway, and I could not waste the time to hunt it out—"we must hurry."

"Why, you said they were insensible."

"They'll recover their senses before we know it. I want as long a start as possible."

"Wait a moment," she said. She opened a drawer under her berth and drew out a leather case, which she opened and placed before me. There were two ivory handled silver mounted pistols in it. "They belonged to my father," she said. "With one of them he—"he"—Her voice broke. I nodded. I knew what he had done with one of them. She rummaged further and drew out an exquisite sword, quite unlike my heavy one, but, if I could judge anything about weapons, of fine temper and strength and with its hilt studded with diamonds. "This was my father's, too," she said. And I recognized it also. It was that I had taken from Arcester.

The pistols were smaller than any huge barkers, better suited for her hand, and to load them from the flasks which accompanied them was the work of a few minutes. I thrust my own heavy weapon back into my belt. I then buckled her two pistols around her waist and bade her take the sword also. We might need all these weapons.

Then I left her and went out on deck. The men were in a profound drunken stupor. Pimball was sound asleep; Glibby was nodding. He leered at me as I drew abreast of him.

"Everyth-th-ing a-all r-right?" he hic-coughed.

"Everything," I answered. "The old bark doesn't need much watching tonight."

I yawned extravagantly. "I will go and turn in, I think. If you need me call me."

As I went below into the cabin I saw that in a few moments he would be like the rest.

CHAPTER X.

In Which We Pass the Barrier

The lazarette was well provided, and I stocked the boat handsomely, not forgetting an ax, a lantern and tinder box. There was not much water, but I emptied some bottles of wine and filled them, although I did not much worry on that account because there would be plenty of water undoubtedly on the island. The boat was provided with a compass and a mast and sail. I got into her as she swung at the davits and overhauled spar and gear. Then I shipped the tiller, and presently everything was ready. A final search brought to light a narrow locker in the captain's room, which I forced open and which I found to contain a fine fowling piece, a double barreled shotgun and a heavy musket with plenty of powder and ball. These I passed into the boat also.

"Have you got now what you wish to take?" I asked when all my preparations were completed.

"A change of linen, some toilet articles an' necessaries, brush and comb, needles and thread," she answered, holding up her bundle.

"Good," said I. I judged it was about 10 o'clock at night. "Now, do you get into the boat, madam."

She had not been on the ship for six months without having learned something, and she instantly asked me:

"But how are you going to lower it away?"

"I will have to go upon deck for that," I said.

"But won't they see you?"

"I don't think so, but whether they do or not we must chance it, but if anything should happen to me I'll cut the boat adrift, and you will be in God's hands."

Silently I assisted her to take her place in the stern sheets. It was not a large boat. On the contrary, yet she made but a small figure sitting there. Then I went on deck. I had a can of oil with me to oil the blocks. It was as I fancied. By that time everybody on the ship was asleep in a drunken stupor. The ship was deserted so far as human supervision was concerned.

Still I didn't neglect any precaution. I oiled the shives of the block and lowered the boat away carefully, inch by inch, until it was water borne. I reassured my mistress by whispered words as I did so. She had had her instructions and right well she followed them. She had her boat hook out and fended off the minute the boat touched the water. For me to belay the falls and slide down the forward one to cast off and take my place in the boat was but the work of an instant. The oars had been carefully muffled. Although the noise of the waves rendered conversation quite safe, we neither of us spoke a word until I had rowed some distance from the ship.

(To be Continued)

Battle of Building Materials

There is keen competition now, and sometimes more than mere competition, between the producers of the various kinds of building materials. Brick vs. reinforced concrete has been much in the public eye in the United States, especially since the destruction of the factory buildings of the Edison company. Edison has been one of the foremost champions of concrete, and when his factories were partly destroyed by fire the brick interests seized upon the event to show the public that brick and not cement was the correct thing. Edison has now, in a public letter, charged the brick interests with misrepresenting the facts and has maintained that his fire experience entirely sustains his view as to the value of reinforced concrete.

Now we find something like a conflict between the steel and lumber interests of the United States. The steel interests it is alleged, systematically persuade architects and contractors that high class timber, suitable for heavy frames, can no longer be obtained, and that therefore steel beams should be used. A writer in Hardwood (New York) claims that there is no ground for this allegation. "The most that can be truthfully asserted," says the writer, "is that high-grade lumber is proportionately less plentiful than formerly. Grades as high as ever can still be had of every commercial American wood."—Journal of Commerce.

The Decay of Glass

It is probable that but few persons who admire the irridescence of ancient glassware know that the prismatic hues displayed are a result of the decay of the glass. When disintegration sets in, the substance of the glass splits into exceedingly thin laminae, which, as the sunlight traverses them, give rise to a splendid play of colors. As in the instance of the leaves of a forest, these delicate glasses signalize their approaching dissolution by becoming more beautiful.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY . . . 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Application of Manure

Profitable Practice to Keep Fertilizer Comparatively Near the Surface

There is always a loss of soil fertility and good farming methods seek to constantly replenish the soil with humus, the larger will be the inevitable loss due to natural farm operations. There is a limit to which we can enrich soils, and that limit is determined probably by climatic conditions, and partly probably by soil conditions; there is a limit beyond which it would not pay to put plant food in the soil. There is greater economy in frequency of application, for thereby we reduce the natural waste of fertility. On most soils, particularly light soils 5 tons per acre every third year will give a better return than 20 tons every sixth year, simply because there will be less loss. Of course, the question of labor has to be considered in a matter of this kind; but inasmuch as we require three meals a day and cannot get the same benefit by taking one meal a day, so we think it would be more economical for our plants to be fed every year than to endeavor to load up the soil, say once in five or in ten years, as the case might be.

The larger number of the feeding roots lie fairly close to the surface; at least, in humid districts. In arid and semi-arid countries there is a tendency for the roots to go down after moisture, and we may have a dry earth mulch of six or eight inches in which there will be no feeding roots, or practically none. The roots of plants take in their food in the form of a solution, and therefore the roots must go down to water to get their food. Speaking of Eastern Canada, where there is an ample precipitation usually and this is fairly well distributed throughout the season, we find the larger number of the feeding roots fairly close to the surface, say within the first six inches of soil. If such is the case, we do not think there is any economy in burying the manure. There will be a larger return from a limited amount of manure by lightly turning it under, or by merely carrying it in to the prepared surface, as by discing, than by burying it by deep ploughing. Of course, there are soils which need deepening, and that should be done gradually; and there is no doubt that the deeper the surface soil is, the better condition the soil is in to conserve moisture. But we have to consider that we have only a limited amount of manure—and unfortunately it is in all too small quantities on the majority of our farms—and we have to make the most of it. Consequently, we think it is going to be a more profitable practice to keep the manure comparatively near the surface.—Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, before committee on agriculture and colonization.

The War Was Inevitable

When we are once agreed, as most of us are, that the present war, which has made a hell of a great part of the world, was contemplated, prepared for and brought about at Berlin, we are in the presence of a stupendous crime against humanity and civilization, besides which any subsequent atrocity perpetuated in pursuance of the same purpose becomes a mere subordinate incident. That apparently is exactly how they look at it in Berlin, and in Germany generally. What the sinking of the Lusitania ought to teach the world is that the German people and their rulers being what they have shown themselves, the present war was inevitable. What it ought particularly to teach those of us who are in it is that we have got to win or to go down as the Lusitania went down, for we are fighting people who do not know what mercy means.—London Truth.

Tossed Out Enemy Just Like Hay

The fighting in the Dardanelles is the toughest of the whole war, said Engineer John Hackford, R.N., while on a furlough. We are going slow, but very sure. Every foot of ground the troops take they make certain of. The Gurkhas and the Australians are splendid fighters. The Australians were a bit too reckless at first, but they have settled down to it, and there is no mistaking their handiness. You have perhaps heard the story of the big Australian who got into a trench where there were eleven Turks and tossed every one of them out with his bayonet. That is quite true. It was like haymaking. The Indians and Colonials fight in their own way, but they fight well. The Gurkhas are the pets. The sailors think a lot of them. They don't make any fuss. They are dreaded as much by the enemy as they are admired by our men.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his congregation to read, and found him an apt pupil. Calling at the house some time after, he found only the wife at home.

"How's John?" asked he.

"He is well, thank you," said his wife.

"How does he get on with his reading?"

"Nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he can read his Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting pages long ago!"—Chicago Herald.

Blithers entered the dining room with a pair of yellow automobile goggles on.

"Hello, Blithers," said little Binks. "Going motoring?"

"No," said Blithers. "I'm sort of hungry for a grapefruit, and I want to keep the juice out of my eye."—New York Times.

An official circular just issued advises the French troops that while moustaches are desirable additions to a soldier's facial equipment, beards are not. Either of these hirshute ornaments are preferable to the clean shave, it is pointed out, as the latter does not give a martial appearance.

Chicks That Are Late Hatched

They Do Not Get the Same Attention the Earlier Ones Get

Time and again do you see and hear the statement that any chicks that are hatched later than say June 1st never amount to anything. Surely where such an idea seems so common it must be so or something must be wrong with the way these birds are handled. In our own opinion the latter is the case for the later chicks nine cases out of ten do not begin to get the same attention or treatment the earlier ones get.

There are several reasons that may be ascribed to this Human nature seems to enthuse much more over the the accomplishment of anything during the early stages and before many difficulties present themselves. The early spring is usually like the starting point of each and enthusiasm is at its highest, for the production of a fine lot of chicks. All is carefully planned. Correct methods outlined and the first few hatches get the best of attention. Then the birds begin to crowd and the smaller ones get less and less attention in the enthusiasm to keep those showing promise coming along. Instead of giving closer attention to the smaller chicks and letting the bigger ones shift more for themselves which they better can, the opposite is usually the case. When we consider that there are possibilities in many of these late hatched chicks for making the very best of birds with proper treatment, it seems a serious waste to simply let them die off after going to the expense and trouble of hatching them.

The experience as to number hatched and appearance of the chicks would seem to show that summer chicks should have as good or better a chance than chickens hatched at almost any other time. Right from start to finish if they are given the same fair chance as the earlier ones almost better results may be hoped for from them. Of course they will not be matured when it begins to settle into cold weather and unless kept coming right along will become stunted and remain way under size. It is, of course, out of the question to try to keep them where they will be beaten about by birds bigger than themselves. Under these conditions they don't get more than half enough to eat and are so worried and kept at a distance that what they consume could not furnish growth at a profit.

Naturally these late hatched birds will now be well along and those that have not survived the hardships of a poor start have fallen out of the flock leaving birds that may or may not be finished into something worth while. In view of past experience it is well worth while to make the most of any of these that are growing in a fairly satisfactory way and handle them as though everything depended on their getting the greatest consideration. Anyone who experiences the surprise of seeing some of these birds fairly stride into prominence and perhaps overshadowing earlier birds that promished to be exceptional that have been the idols of the place will realize the value of giving these birds every chance.

For the past two years we have made a practice of putting backward males that gave appearance of promise with flocks of females to train them to consider themselves "Cocks-of-the-walk" and the result is almost instantaneous. Many a good bird has been developed in this way that was destined to be a disheartened good-for-nothing. In this respect the birds are much like humans, so long as enthusiasm is high and no discouragements arise we are inclined to make the best of progress but hold us down so that no initiative or freedom can be exercised and all our growth and activities are immensely dwarfed.

Get the later ones by themselves and treat them as though no other fowls were about. Get them housed in winter quarters and kill and bury any weak or sickly ones. This means no more wasted grains on these useless birds. Do not let them overcrowd and keep giving them larger quarters as they increase in size.

As soon as the weather begins to get cool it will be very hard to overfeed these birds. With a good variety of food they will stand real heavy feeding right through the winter and if well supplied will continue to grow until they reach good size and begin to lay. To be stinted at any time will stop their growth and only with the most favorable conditions will they be likely to catch up on what they have lost.

September, October and November will be found to be about the three best growing months of the year and if the birds are brought along to this time they must make rapid progress during those months and can stand feeding better than earlier ones. If they are well feathered before it gets real cold they can be brought along steadily in the coldest weather provided enough are kept together, say at least 25 in a flock and all are about the same size. Fed liberally of a good variety with lots of green food and it is more than probable that some of the best birds raised will show themselves and instead of only stunted little runts just when eggs are high in the later winter they will begin to come into laying and help bring up the quantity of eggs very much.

As a rule it would not be wise to use these birds for breeding the first year, but frequently the second year these birds will be found to be the best that could be secured. Therefore, any who have late hatches should not be discouraged if they seem a little small when fall comes. If they have half a chance and they are given a proper chance to develop as they can, most satisfactory birds may be the result.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes.

Keep the Land Clean

Every Means Should be Used to Keep Land Clean of Weeds

Persons traveling through the country this summer speak with misgivings of the amount of weed growths to be seen scattered through splendid fields of grain. It would be most unfortunate if, through lack of precautions, the spread of wild and pernicious plants should become more general in the province, of which there is grave danger once the pests become rooted in the soil and are allowed to grow and ripen. Every careful farmers fears the spread of the seed of these plants as he fears a plague being aware of the damage they are capable of doing.

To eradicate or prevent the spread of noxious weeds, hard work and care or the utmost vigilance are necessary, for these things do not right themselves without an effort on the part of the farmer. A western exchange, discussing the weed problem, remarks:

"No evil seems ever able to reform itself, and booze has been no exception. Attacked years ago, instead of washing out the spots from its garments and keeping them clean, it organized to fight back. It talks eloquently of compensation for property injured by the enactment of prohibitory laws, but the farmer who, year after year, against law and warning, permits millions of noxious weeds to grow, till finally the whole community becomes infested, may count himself fortunate if he should escape without having to pay for the work of cutting and burning his green crop and for damage done to his neighbor's, and he will not raise the question of damages, lest even-handed jutsice shall brankrupt him. Likewise the sum invested in all breweries, distilleries and wholesale and retail liquor houses would only be a tithe toward paying for the havoc wrought by drink even in material matters."

The careful farmer does not have to be told of the loss to himself through permitting his land to become "dirty." He uses every means in his power to keep his place clear of weeds, yet the unfortunate thing is that he is largely at the mercy of his neighbors in this respect, and no matter how vigilant the inspectors are, there is bound to be more or less spread of weeds from the farm, the owner of which does not show himself sufficiently alive to the seriousness of the matter to take upon himself the eradication of deleterious growths. The provincial and municipal governments can do much to save the land from weeds, but there is no remedies like those which rest with the owners themselves.—Saskatoon Star.

Passing of Powde

It has been more than once hinted that Germany is getting to the end of its ammunition supply. This normally would mean close to the end of the war. Whether this is indeed a fact or not the Germans has certainly shown desperate inventiveness to find substitutes for gunpowder or means of lessening the supply and increasing the amount of damage done by bullets and shells. So that asphyxiating gases have been utilized and inflammable bullets and shells loaded with deadly gases. Now it is declared that they have discovered or paralleled the ancient Greek fire of the old Byzantine empire. The apparatus for the utilization of this is described as consisting of a couple of cylinders of compressed air and an inflammable liquid, the liquid being forced by the compressed air through a hose nozzle and ignited as it escaped, creating a flame a score of yards in length.

While inhumanity and cruelty and barbarism can be rightly charged to any power employing such unusual and horrible agencies as are credited to the Germans, the hard matter-of-fact scientific mind will inquire whether these agencies will not be so far developed through a long war as to practically supersede gunpowder, or to make this subsidiary to more deadly chemical agencies of destruction.—Baltimore American.

Self-Imposed Income Tax

A novel plan has been devised in a church in Milwaukee, and that is the adoption of a self-imposed income tax for church purposes. The agreement among members of the congregation is that all those having an income of one thousand dollars or less will pay 2 per cent. to the church. Those who have larger salaries pay a larger percentage. On an income of three thousand dollars and over, the rate is 5 per cent. This payment is in full and from those who pay it no other contribution is asked.

Camille Pelletan, French ex-minister of marine, who died suddenly of heart disease the other day, is entitled to the credit of having foreseen the role now being played by the submarine. While at the head of the navy he wanted to equip France with an immense fleet of these terrible little engines of destruction (to the practical exclusion of all sorts of armored leviathans); and he was privileged to live long enough to see a partial vindication of his policy.

An Irishman went to London in search of work and got a job carrying the hod on a building. So he wrote to his friend Mike, saying: "Come over here at once, my boy. It's fine. Twenty-five shillings a week for carrying bricks and mortar up a ladder, the chaps on top do the work."

Your Rural Club

EVERY COUNTRY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW THE VALUE OF A CLUB AND HOW TO FORM ONE

(By Grace Viall Gray, in the Country Gentleman)

One day a farmer came into his house to find his wife dressed for driving.

"Where are you going?" he asked. "Didn't you go to town yesterday for the groceries?"

"I am going out to form a rural club," she replied and with that she tied the baby's bonnet and asked the husband to carry his daughter to the carriage.

But he, manlike, still persisted in knowing more about this new, unexpected project of his wife's, so he asked: "What's the idea, Mary? Haven't you enough to do without adding more to your work?"

Her answer silenced him for the time at least: "John, look here. We have been married three years. I have told you all I know and you have told me all you know, so I'm going to form a club and learn something new."

Such was the beginning of a rural club in Wisconsin. The husband reports that since his wife formed her little club of women, who, like herself, self "stagnant," has been a much better companion and a better-natured wife and mother.



The West Ashland Country Woman's Club, Nebraska, at an Annual Picnic With Their Families—Prior to the Forming of This Club There Had Been no Sociability in the Neighborhood

Every woman should belong to a club. And this is particularly true of the country woman Any woman who wants a club hard enough can form one. Nineteen years ago a few country women living near Marshalltown, Iowa, felt the need of a little sociability and met very informally at one another's homes. Gradually the idea of a club with studies grew, until now these women have a thoroughly successful, practical and useful club.

One of the best and most satisfactory ways to go about forming a club is to co-operate with the woman's club in town. There should be greater cooperation between town and country women, and there is no better place to start than in the organization of your club. The town women, with their greater facilities for study and library work and with their past experience, can be a great source of help to you.

One valuable source of information for country women is the state agricultural college. A card dropped to the agricultural college of the state in which you live will bring, free of charge, any pamphlets, leaflets, programme outlines and so on, that it may have. Frequently an extension worker can be obtained to organize or address a club at the state's expense. The club that makes such a request usually pays carfare and incidental expenses, such as entertainment, while the instructor is in town.

Sometimes the teacher, who has charge of your country school will be glad to act as a leader in getting the club under way. The schoolhouse makes an admirable meeting place. Many women prefer it to meeting at one another's homes. Consult the rural teacher before advancing far in your plans, for she may have splendid ideas. Teacher and parents should be in closer touch than they are now, and there is no better way in which to get acquainted than through the club. The teacher can make known her needs and wants and also gain the assistance of mothers in helping in school discipline, entertainments and social affairs.

"But why all this talk about a club?" you are probably asking. "Why is the club so necessary?" You will find our answer in all the little rural clubs that are now scattered over the states—each one making life more interesting for its members and their families.

The women in them seem to feel that one of the greatest things that result from their club meetings is a closer and dearer relationship among neighbors. As one member expresses it: "Perhaps the greatest thing we have accomplished has been the unifying of the members into a sisterhood of very dear friends." Isn't that worth striving for? Isn't that the greatest accomplishment, after all? To feel you are all sisters, with the same problems to work out, with the same daily duties to perform, the same responsibilities and obligations to meet?

A club offers relaxation from the daily routine of work. It satisfies the hunger of many clever women for more mental work. The hands are always busy, while the mind longs for something a little unusual, a little different from the daily work. The club with its varied program answers this desire. The woman who once in two weeks dresses her prettiest and drives to some friend's house to meet ten or fifteen friends has a little variety, a little spice added to her life. As one rural-club pioneer writes me:

"Country women have not the opportunities to attend educational lectures, concerts and entertainments that town women have, and a well-conducted club with a serious, varied course of study fills the need to a great extent. Country women are not distracted by the multitude of activities that assail town women all the time. Hence they are more responsive to club work. The meetings relieve the monotony of a somewhat quiet existence, and for many busy women furnish the only chance to see and visit good neighbors with any frequency and regularity."

Anything that unites neighbors socially and mentally, that offers relaxation from daily work, that breaks the monotony and that satisfies the hunger for broader things of life, is to be commended. The get-together spirit is a fine stimulant.

Further information on home canning can be obtained from Mr. S. T. Newton, Extension Department, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, or Mr. S. E. Greenway, the University, Saskatoon.

London's 'Busses

According to the figures issued by the London traffic police, there were at the end of March 2,029 motor omnibuses again in service in Great Britain's capital. It is stated that more and more busses are withdrawn from the continent for regular service in the city, and new trucks are being installed for the military services of the country. The withdrawal of the busses from passenger traffic in the first two weeks of August was caused by the general unpreparedness of the British transportation service. This unpreparedness, it is announced is now overcome.

Cost of Horse Labor

In order to determine the cost of horse labor on the farm the Missouri Experiment station collected information as to the amount of work done by horses and the cost of keep. Taking the average of the figures from twenty-eight farms it was found that the hours per day for a horse were only a little over three and a half the year round. The cost per hour estimated separately for the months varied from five cents in May to fifteen cents in January and February. It is evident that there is room for economy either by reducing the number of horses or by distributing the work more evenly over the year. The length of the work day for a man was found by the same investigators to be more constant.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "what is a dromedary?" Johnny did not know, but Ralph did.

"I know," he said proudly. "A dromedary is a two-masted camel."

Iceless Refrigerator

It is not necessary to purchase the commercial type of this very convenient article; but housekeepers in rural communities who do not have a supply of ice should copy the very effective device used by a number of women in the western part of the state.

Construct the frame work of a cupboard from four 2x2 posts, and line the inside of the cupboard with wire netting to make it proof against mice and flies. On the outside of the cupboard, so that it will not touch the wire netting, tack burlap. For the top of the cupboard have the tinner make a galvanized iron tank exactly the size of the cupboard, and four to six inches deep. The bottom of the tank forms the top of the cupboard. Keep the tank full of water, wet the burlap thoroughly, and hang woollen clothes around three sides of the tank. These cloths carry water from the tank to the burlap and the evaporation of the water serves to cool the inside of the refrigerator.

The measure of Germany's hate against England is in exact ratio to the power of England and the impotency of Germany, against the empire of the Anglo-Saxons. The more Germany advertises in literature, art, diplomacy and the daily press of her hatred the clearer is the cause and the issue. Were England to realize the dream of Bernhardi and become "the vassal of Germany" the affection of Germany for its vassal would know no bounds. At present the hate of Germany for England is without limit and is the key of very many situations, past, present and future.—Boston News-Bureau.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

One Can Save Energy and Temper By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Wear Russian Army Boots

Use of the British Army Puttee is to be Discontinued

The British army has decided to discontinue the use of the puttee, which has been the distinguishing leg wear of the British soldier for many years, and to substitute the Russian army boot. This decision was arrived at as a result of last winter's campaign in Flanders, when it was found that the cloth puttee was little or no protection against the mud and water and led to the men suffering, not from frost bitten, but from benumbed feet and legs. Large orders have already been given for boots, which will be supplied to the troops before winter sets in, as the war office anticipates another winter in mud and water-soaked trenches.

The puttee, which is to be discarded, was adopted because of its protection against snake bites in India and became general throughout the British army, and, in fact, has since the commencement of the present war, been taken up by some of the continental armies. It, however, has proved useless under conditions prevailing in Europe, not only because of the lack of protection that it affords, but because of the time it takes to put it on properly.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Cossacks Know How to Save Wounded

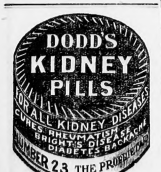
According to the Russian physician Dr. Paschkow much can be learned from the Cossacks, especially their method of treating wounds on the field of battle when no medical assistance is at hand. Dr. Paschkow has been with the Cossacks since the beginning of the war and has made some very interesting observations.

In case of rifle and bayonet wounds, says Dr. Paschkow, the Cossacks simply cover them with a layer of ashes obtained by the burning up of a piece of wool or some cotton goods. These ashes after being thoroughly applied to all parts of the wounded then are covered with any available material, which is tied over them. Dr. Paschkow says that he observed numerous cases where even very ugly wounds from bayonets were thus treated and the afflicted quickly recovered and were ready again for action in the field.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Our small daughter is very fond of her bath," writes a contributor to Harper's Magazine, "but she objects vigorously to the drying process. One day, while we were remonstrating with her, she said:

"Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry! Would I get rusty?"



The Origin of Postage Stamps

Rowland Hill Was Ridiculed For His Suggestion For Cheap Service

The civilized world is paying homage to the postal stamp, the little friend of humanity, on its seventy-fifth birthday. Not since the days of the discovery of printing had there come to human beings such a boon as was launched in England on May 6, 1840, when the first postage stamps were used. That date in history marked the beginning of popular communication, placing with in the reach of the poorest peasant the means of writing to relatives and friends. It put the people of the world into closer touch, it encouraged the art of writing as no other agency had done. But, greatest of all, it spread civilization.

Millions of people who today open their mail scarcely glance at the little stamp that adorns the wrapper. It but represents to them the cost of transporting and handling by the government. Few indeed realize that the postage stamp is a modern contrivance, and that its great aid to modern life has played a remarkable part in the world's development during the past three-quarters of a century.

It was in 1840 that Rowland Hill, an English schoolmaster, stirred all Europe to laughter by declaring that Jas. Chalmers and himself had devised a system whereby a two-sheet letter could be sent from London to Edinburgh for two cents and yet leave the government a fair profit on the transaction. At that time the fee was 54 cents for that distance for a two-sheet letter. Such an idea seemed ridiculous to the public, which had looked upon the sending of communications as an expensive luxury. And so the joke went around, and the poor laughed with the others at the idea of any means that would place them on a par with the aristocracy.

Hill persisted despite the ridicule. He worked diligently on his schedule, and when the time was ripe he flashed the system on parliament and the public. Hill offered proof that was incontrovertible that the actual cost of the government for carrying each letter averaged only a small fraction of a cent. He proved that the expense of hiring men to figure out postal rates on the system then existing, based on distance and the number of sheets, was greater than the profit gained, and he urged the adoption of a flat rate for all letters under a certain weight, no matter how short or long a journey they were to make. He originated the idea of pasting a label on every letter, to show that the cost had been prepaid to the government, and pointed out that this would save the expense and time of collecting at point of delivery, which custom was then in general use.

The idea sprung by Hill and his friend James Chalmers, gained friends after the first roar of laughter had died away. The government was pressed by not a few thinkers of the time to adopt the system. And so, on May 6th, 1840, postage stamps, or "stamped labels," as they were called at the time, were inaugurated. On the first stamp was a profile picture of the young Queen Victoria. The effect on the post office was instantaneous. Within two years, and they were panic years at that, the business of the post office nearly trebled.

The postage stamp came into use in the United States in 1847, seven years after Great Britain had adopted it. Five and ten-cent stamps were the first American postage stamps, and they carried the heads of Franklin and Washington. Four years later the rate was lowered to three cents, and in 1883 to two cents.

Hill, the discoverer of postage stamps, was knighted and received a gift of $45,000, raised by public subscription.

Relics in Colorado

Ancient Home of Cliff Dwellers Recently Explored

A hitherto unexplored ruin of the ancient cliff dwellers has been discovered by two rangers in Colorado. The newly-found ruin is four miles southwest of Spruce Tree camp, and to reach the ruins the rangers were forced to build a ladder thirty-eight feet long, which was swung from the cliff over the top and tied to nearby cedars.

The "new" ruins contain 25 rooms, but no kivo, or large ceremonial chamber, such as is usually found in similar ruins. The rooms are fully 600 feet up a sheer wall from the bottom of the canon, and were dropped by the builders nearly 40 feet from the top of the cliff.

The rangers in a brief and cursory exploration of the ruins found in plain sight ten stone axes, fourteen large stone jars, each eighteen inches high and three feet, six inches in circumference, two small jars, two parts of woven baskets, one wooden slab five inches wide, twelve inches long and one-half inch thick, curved up at the sides; several pieces of yucca rope, one piece spliced with sinew, one piece of woven yucca fibre and several human bones.

The perfect condition of the relics found and the surroundings as found by the discoverers prove that the place has never before been entered by white men.

Some Cause to Fight

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty. The Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious.

"What garred ye fecht a big laddie like that for?" said his mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."

"What did Rastus git married for?" asked one Boston negro of another, according to the Transcript of that city.

"Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'."

"Are you unmarried?" inquired the census man.

"Oh, dear, no," said the little lady, blushing; "I've never even been married."

Louis Botha, a British Hero

Has Proved Himself to be a Great Soldier and Statesman

It is true, as the New York Post remarks, that if there is one man in the whole British empire who has "made good" in the present war it is Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, Privy Councillor, and fifteen years ago one of the stubbornest and ablest enemies of Great Britain. When the war is over we shall know the names of other great men who have "made good," but it has fallen to Botha to make good early and decisively and there are no honors which the king can offer him that will be too great for his deserts. Whatever may happen in the future, Botha's title to fame is clear. He has proved himself not only a great soldier, but a great man, and in the pages of history there are not so many of them that this name is likely to be crowded out. When it is remembered that fifteen years ago he was at war with Great Britain, his services to the empire are all the more remarkable. History hardly furnishes a parallel case to that of Gen. Botha.

When the war broke out he announced that South Africa could defend itself against any attacks, and that it was heart and soul with Great Britain. Before he spoke these words he must have known that German agents were at work trying to induce South Africa to seize this great opportunity and become independent. Whether direct overtures were made to him we do not know. That they were made to other Boers only less prominent is not to be gainsaid. They were made to Christian De Wet, to Delarey and to Byers, and with better results. These three, whether through motives of cupidity or of racial pride, "fell" for the German overtures, and among them cooked up a rebellion. This was quelled by Botha, and having dispersed or captured the disloyal burghers, he took the offensive and at the head of a Boer and British force advanced upon German South West Africa. After a short but strenuous campaign, he added this territory to the British empire, and now announces that South Africa is ready to send a contingent to Flanders to help Great Britain.

Though there is not a drop of English, Irish, Scotch or Welsh blood in his veins, it happened that Botha was born on British soil, for he first saw the light in Natal on September 29, 1863. His father was a sheep farmer, who moved soon after to the Orange Free States. When he was 21 years old Louis struck out for himself, and settled on a farm in that nameless little republic which had just been started by white settlers within the borders of Zululand. He prospered, became a native commissioner, and a cornet in the Boer army. Four years later, when this new district was assimilated by the Transvaal, he was continued in his office, and in 1896 was elected to the Upper Chamber of the Volksraad. It is interesting to recall now that from the first he was no supporter of Kruger, but identified himself with the younger Boer element, and was what might be called a progressive.

He was one of the seven men in the Volksraad who voted against the ultimatum that Oom Paul dispatched to Britain, and was the immediate cause of war. However, when the die was cast there was not a Boer among them all who threw himself more loyally into the service of his country. He knew from the beginning that the Boer cause was hopeless and as Kipling said of Joubert:

"With those that bred, with those that loosed the strife
He had no part whose hands were clear of gain;
But subtle, strong and stubborn gave his life
To a lost cause, and knew that the gift was vain."

So might it be said of Botha, and the courage and skill with which he fought, and the patriotism with which he finally bargained for the best terms the Boers could make from their conquerors, stamp him as the greatest man that South Africa has produced. No Boer living or dead, unless it be his minister of war and right hand man, Gen. Smuts, is to be compared with him.

In the South African war Botha rose to supreme command. De Wet, one of the most notable cavalry leaders of all time, was his subordinate, and probably as great a soldier. But De Wet was not as great a man, for after the war was over De Wet in his book on the subject advised the Boers to be loyal, as "loyalty alone was worthy of a nation that had shed its blood for freedom." Yet, though De Wet was by no means neglected or unrecognized in the new Union of South Africa, he disregarded his oath at the first opportunity, and showed himself in his old role as an enemy of the British empire which had dealt so generously with his people. Botha showed that he was made of different stuff, and while De Wet is today a felon, his liberty and his influence gone, Botha stands out as one of the heroes of the British empire whose fame will last as long as that empire endures.—Mail and Empire.

Two Million Autos in the States

Figures available in connection with motoring in the United States shows that on the first of June of this year the number of automobiles in commission for the first time passed the two million mark.

To run 2,000,000 cars for one year requires at the very least 1,000,000,000 gallons of "gas," worth $130,000,000; 20,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil, worth $8,000,000; 12,000,000 tires, worth not less than $16 a piece, or $192,000,000; accessories and extra comforts, goggles, gloves and caps, at $50 per car equals $100,000,000; garage charges on short tours (inclusive of gas and oil) $100 per car per year, $200,000,000; repairs made necessary by wear, tear and accident (exclusive of tires) $50 per car per year equals $100,000,000. Total running expenses for all cars in use, $730,000,000.

Add thereto the value of the 600,000 new cars purchased during the year, at an average price of $750 equals $450,000,000, we get the immense total of $1,180,000,000 spent in a single year (1915) on motoring.

British Losses

Statistics Showing the Ratio of Killed to Wounded

The Lancet, discussing the statistics of the casualties announced by the prime minister in the British house of commons, says:

Of the total losses in the army the killed numbered 3,327 officers and 47,015 non-commissioned officers and men. In no previous war of which we have accurate statistical records has there been so great a loss of life in a similar period of time, and the figures dealing with the army can be submitted to certain rough comparisons.

Throughout the Crimean campaign the British losses were 2,755 killed and 12,094 wounded, and our allies lost 8,250 killed and 39,868 wounded. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, during the whole period from July to April, the Germans had 17,570 killed and 96,189 wounded. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the Russians lost 32,780 killed and 71,286 wounded. In the South African war there were 5,256 killed in action and 26,286 wounded. In the absence of authoritative statistics as to the number of men engaged, it is impossible to compare the relative losses by wounds and by death in the present campaign with previous experiences.

The ratio of killed to wounded and missing is at 1 to 4.25 or 23.5 per cent. In the Crimea the ratio of killed to the number wounded and missing was as 1 to 4.4 or 22.7 per cent.; in the Franco-German war of 1870 it was as 1 to 5.70, or 17.53 per cent.; in the Russo-Turkish war it was as 1 to 2.17, or 45.98 per cent.; in South Africa it was as 1 to 5 or 20 per cent. The proportion of killed to wounded has therefore so far been similar to, but slightly in excess of, the Crimea and South Africa.

Among officers, the proportion of killed to wounded has been in the present war much higher than in the case of the men—namely, as 1 to 2.3, or 43.61 per cent.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Oil-Burning Locomotives

G.T.P. Will Operate Oil-Burning Locomotives in Mountain Section

Mr. Morley Donaldson, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, announces that the installation of oil-burning locomotives on the mountain section of the line has now been completed. These locomotives are of the most modern type and were placed in service for passenger traffic. They are operating from Jasper to Prince Rupert, over 719 miles of main line.

Especial interest attaches to the installation of this class of motive power, as it marks the first use of oil burners on an extensive scale in Canada. Great oil storage tanks have been erected at various points along the line for supplying locomotives with the necessary fuel. With the operation of these locomotives there is a complete absence of the discomforts which sometimes arise from the use of coal with its tendency to give off dust and grit.

The section of the line on which these locomotives are being used passes through the finest scenic territory in the Canadian Rockies and the absence of coal dust, it is believed, will add to the pleasure of the journey.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships "Prince George" and "Prince Rupert," which operate from the Pacific terminal of the line at Prince Rupert to Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, are also oil burners, and this gives the Grand Trunk Pacific nearly 1,500 miles of rail and water route on which this form of fuel only is used.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Building a Zeppelin

The building of a Zeppelin is not the work of a day. The mere work on the vessel takes an entire year, and even when that work is done another three months must be spent in testing. Stretched on a framework of girders there are from seventeen to twenty five balloonettes from end to end. Over these and over the girders is an outer skin of proofed canvas. Slung under the great length is a series of cabins.

Right in front is the station of the lookout man, who is in charge of the starting and the landing. He has anchors slung beneath him. In the first boat, which is entirely covered in, are two petrol engines. Behind this boat is the gangway, fitted up with sleeping berths for the crew. In the centre is the observation station. It is from here that the bombs are dropped, and it is in here that the marvelous steering and sighting apparatus is installed, as well as the wireless plant.

"Really, Isabel, I just hate to pay war prices on these imported delicacies."

"Still, dear, would it not seem cowardly to shirk our share of the suffering?"

She—Do you believe in church lotteries?

He—Well, I was married in a church.

Corns Drop Out **Instant Relief**

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

How the German People are Deceived

Public Trained to Have no Opinion of its Own in Military Matters.

Those who wonder that the people of Germany are induced to consider calmly the awful calamities war has brought upon the nation, should not loose sight of the fact that very little of the actual truth regarding them is allowed to be known in that country.

Mr. Asquith stated in the house of commons that the total casualties in all ranks of the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces up to May 31 were 258,608. He gave details showing how many officers and how many men "of other ranks" had been killed, were wounded, and were missing up to that date.

In its evening edition of the following day, namely the 10th ult., the Tagliche Rundschau, of Berlin, published a telegram from its special correspondent at The Hague in which it was stated that "Asquith has announced in parliament that the total of the English losses in France is 2,585,409, of whom 10,955 are officers!"

The Tagliche Rundschau, which is read chiefly in army and naval circles printed this "news" in prominent type, and rendered it still more conspicuous by placing over it the heading, "A Million and a Half English Losses."

In the first place, the German public is informed that the losses were sustained in France, whereas Mr. Asquith stated clearly that these were the casualties "in the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces." In the second place the Berlin newspaper adds 1,327,340 to the number of the casualties in other ranks mentioned by Mr. Asquith. It gives correctly the number of men missing, namely 52,617; but it increases to a fabulous degree the number of killed and wounded.

This is, of course, one of the expedients adopted by the German authorities to keep up the spirits of the German public, and to convince the people that Germany is gaining brilliant victories on all sides. The public will believe this statement, as it has believed all the statements issued by the authorities in which the repeated capture of hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers and of untold numbers of guns has been announced.

It has been trained to have no opinion of its own in military matters, and to accept blindly every statement made by the military authorities.

About a month ago, when the German armies achieved their first important successes in Galicia, the reports that circulated throughout Germany were no extravagant that an authoritative statement was made in the matter. It transpired that the number of Russian prisoners taken had been multiplied in some cases by ten, in others, and even in Berlin, by twenty!

The authorities acknowledged that practically the same report of prisoners taken had been received from both the German and the Austrian headquarters, and that the two totals had been added together before the report was issued to the newspapers!

He Knew French

The slim elusive Boer General De Wet was once asked how long he and his band of hard-riding and hard-fighting Boers could expect to avoid capture by the British, with their greatly superior resources. He replied that it all depended on which British general was dispatched to run him down. A name was suggested: How long, supposing it were he?"

"Till eternity," declared De Wet confidently.

Another name was mentioned: If were he, how long could the war be prolonged?"

"About two years," was the reply.

"And General French?" he was asked.

"Two weeks," admitted De Wet candidly.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill it gave me a severe pain. (The effects of tea are very similar to those of coffee because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Joffre's Right Hand Man

Something About General Foch Who is Second in Command of the French Army

"Foch! Who is Foch?" people were asking when the name began to appear with regularity in Joffre's reports. No one seemed to know him, although when the war broke out he was commanding the 20th Army Corps at Nancy, and today commands a group of five armies in the north being second in command to Joffre himself.

Foch is one of the revelations of the war. It was at the battles of the Marne and Yser that his qualities as a tactician were revealed. "Find out the weak spot of your enemy and deliver your blow there," he once said to his staff. "But suppose, general," replied an officer, "that the enemy has no weak spot?" "If the enemy has no weak spot," returned General Foch, "make one."

There you have the secret of the success of General Ferdinand Foch in the present war. He is a man who makes the enemy do what he wants them to do, and has consequently earned the reputation of being the greatest strategist in Europe. Foch is the hero of the Marne, the man who perceived that there must be a gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon army, and who gathered enough artillery to force the Prussians and the Saxons, now separated, to retreat. He is also the man who did much to prevent the Germans getting through to Calais, for he was in general control of the successful fight made by the French, British and Belgians, and enabled Joffre to say, on a certain date, "It is now our time to turn."

Foch and Joffre were born within about three months of one another, the former on October 2, 1851, and Joffre on January 12, 1852. In 1870 Foch served as a subaltern against the Germans, as did Joffre, and after the war both of them began to win recognition as soldiers of brains. Foch being given a commission as artillery captain when he was twenty-six. Later he became professor of tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of commandant, where he remained for five years, afterwards winning rapid advancement.

Cool, cautious, taciturn, Foch is a man whom Germany fears; but he is loved by every French soldier, for he is credited with knowing all there is to know about the man who fights in the ranks—his heart, his mind, his capabilities, and the method of getting the most out of those capabilities. Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with his soldiers, as Napoleon used to do.—Tit-Bits.

Asthma Victims.—The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seems to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

The War Prophets

Predictions of Present War That Have Been Partly Fulfilled

Like most events of world-wide interest, the present war has not been without its prophets. In a peculiar sense it is true that "the best of prophets of the future is the past." The war preparations throughout Europe called for none of the gifts of the seer to foretell how the race of armaments would end. Germany, whose cauldron of "hell's broth" was stirred by the Nietzsches and Bernhardis, had no need to invoke the aid of crystal gazers and necromancers. Since the war was declared a number of prophecies have been strikingly fulfilled. The most interesting of these is that of the French priest of Ars, who foretold the two Prussian invasions of France. After the debacle of 1870 the second part of the priest's prophecy was remembered and published in Paris, but no one took it seriously. His prediction of the second invasion has been partly fulfilled: "The enemy will again return and destroy as they come. Effective resistance will not be made. They will be allowed to advance, and after that their communications will be cut, and they will suffer great loss. They will retreat towards their own country. They will be followed, and few will reach their goal."

Another prophecy that has come to light since the outbreak of war was contained in "Moore's Almanac," an annual publication that has a considerable vogue throughout Ireland because of its table of forecasts. In his "Voices of the Stars" for July, 1914, the author foretold that naval affairs would "come to the fore," and that France would be the scene of much unrest. His horoscope for the summer quarter forecasted "serious financial difficulties" and "heavy expenditure in military matters."—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Take a half bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered to protect it from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace. A pint of this mixture, if properly applied, will cover a square yard and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper.

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking ma pipe."—Tit-Bits.

GILLETT'S LYE — EATS DIRT — CLEANS — DISINFECTS

Scientific Dairying

How a 750 Pound Butter Cow Was Found in Iowa

Co-operation among producers is of great value along all lines of better farming methods, but it is especially beneficial to dairying. Co-operation originated in the dairy countries of Europe, and it has worked wonders in revolutionizing the conditions of the farmers in the formerly impoverished lands of Holland, Denmark and the Channel Islands.

Organization is essential to the welfare of the American farmers. This has been proved by the co-operative elevator, the co-operative creamery, and the co-operative cow-testing associations.

The co-operative cow-testing associations are revealing some wonderful facts to the farmer and dairymen who have become members. In fact, the results are so surprising to the owners of the herds under test that every cow these men see is looked upon with suspicion. They immediately begin to calculate on the cow's ability at the pail and wonder if her real value is hidden beneath the veil of skin and flesh.

If anyone doubts the value of the cow-testing association he needs but have a talk with the members. In one of the Iowa Testing associations a 750-pound butter cow was discovered. This record was made on a renter's farm, where conditions were by no means ideal. The herd of which this cow is a member receives a good ration and is given the best possible care under the conditions. The herd average during the past year has been 9,697 pounds of milk and 341.9 pounds of fat. Accurate records kept on the feed show that the needs of the cows were studied very closely. The average cost of feed per cow during the year was $46.12 and the net profit $72.22.

The herd at the present time consists mainly of grade Holsteins and a few pure breds. A pure bred sire has been used for the past six years and the records mentioned are the result of a consistent system of breeding up. When this work was started the herd consisted of twelve cows of promiscuous breeding. The unprofitable animals were eliminated as soon as they were apprehended and the best cows kept for foundation stock.

In addition to the excellent records made, the herd was gradually increased in number until today it consists of more than forty head of large, strong and productive grade Holsteins.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Banker-Farmer Problem

1. Education—Better rural schools. Better schools everywhere for the most children in school the shortest time. Vocational courses—facing the farm in the country—trades and industries in cities—cultural as well as practical.

2. Farm demonstration.—A competent agent in every country in the nation.

3. Good roads.—For better civilization—markets and prices—commerce—land values—school attendance—pleasure of living.

4. Country towns.—To revive their commercial life and population—to foster community and social spirit.

5. Farm financing—Credit, for the farmer with character, energy and knowledge of agriculture, to enable him to buy a farm on long time.

6. Marketing and distribution.—Co-operation between producer and consumer—elimination of disproportionate rewards to middlemen.

7. Soil survey.—Most classification by every state of its lands as to productive character.

8. The truth in fertilizers.—Better information on soil needs—the cheapest and most effective methods of applying it.—The Banker-Farmer.

Sergeant O'Leary's Advice

Sergeant O'Leary, who recently was awarded the Victoria Cross, in a brief and soldier-like speech made at a demonstration in his honor in London, said: "I have done nothing more than other men at the front have done, and I don't like a fuss. I don't like being made a fuss of and handshaking. I have only done my duty as a soldier and a man. There are quite as many good fellows as me who have fought and are fighting. I happen to be one of the lucky ones. I am proud to fight for my king and country. All I ask you fellows fit to serve is this: Don't stand looking at me and cheering me. We want more men, so make up your minds to join. That is the only way to put down the German hordes."

Medieval Meat

Much of the medieval meat—which Cobbett says was plentiful and cheap—must have been poor stuff. Until the introduction of root crops in the eighteenth century cattle and sheep did not become even moderately plump till the end of summer, while lack of fodder made it impossible to keep much live stock during the winter. On St. Martin's Day (November 11) arrangements were usually made for slaughtering on a large scale, and for the next six months fresh meat worth eating was practically unobtainable. Until the spring grass was again ready there was a run on salted beef and salted mutton. Salted beef is excellent—for a change. But have you ever tried salted mutton?—London Chronicle.

"This is a har-rud world," said one laborer to another.

"Yes. Oi do be thinkin' av that ivery time Oi put me pick-ax intil it."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.

PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE



Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott. Noble Grand
R. P. Umbrite, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

F. W. Jones. C.C.
H. D. McKay K.of R.and S.

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted; any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 38
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

DENTIST
C. R. McINTYRE
L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO,
709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Semi-ready Tailoring



¶ Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.
¶ We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days or express train schedule at the shop.

¶ Special Order Tailoring we call Bespoke Tailoring, Lay terms in England.

200 imported British fabrics choose from! Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Homespuns. 20 new designs in many styles.
$18 up to $35, $40. Exclusive importations in the higher-grade garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed in plain wrapper, on address on receipt of price. THE SCORELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scorell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

ASK FOR GOODS



MADE IN CANADA

TALK FROM TEXAS

Cotton Farmer Better Off Than Sometimes Appears

According to Mr. C. E. Nash, the president of a hardware concern in Fort Worth, Texas, the farmers should not hold all their cotton because of low prices prevailing as a result of the war. He says:

"It is said that a farmer cannot raise cotton at less than 10 cents per pound, yet many a farmer got rich, or at least independent, raising it at 7 cents, and that at a time when he sold all he raised at a lower profit than is the case to-day, while he paid more for what he purchased. We give you the following comparisons:

He buys a hoe for 50c. that used to cost 75c.

He buys a file at 15c. that used to cost 35c.

He buys a singletree at 35c. that used to cost 50c.

He buys a sweep at 8c. that used to cost 15c. per pound.

He buys a plier at 75c. that used to cost $2.00.

He buys nails at 4c. that used to cost 8c. per pound.

He buys wire at 3½c. that used to cost 10c. per pound.

He buys hames at 50c. that used to cost 75c.

He buys traces at 45c. that used to cost 75c.

He pays 60c. per day for picking when he used to pay $1.00.

He borrows money at 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. where he used to pay 12 per cent. and 15 per cent.

He sells wheat at $1.00 that used to bring 60c.

He sells oats at 50c. that used to bring 35c.

He sells corn at 75c. that used to bring 35c.

He sells hay at $14.00 that used to bring $4.00.

He sells turkeys at $2.25 and sometimes $4.00 that used to bring 60c. to 75c.

He sells chickens at $3.50 that used to sell at $1.25 to $1.50 per dozen.

He sells a horse at $180.00 to $225.00 that used to sell from $50.00 to $100.00.

A Happy Condition

We must, of course, recollect that these prices are quoted for Texas, and, as the writer points out, are possibly not absolutely correct, but accurate enough to show that the farmer is getting the best of the situation.

While most of these prices would not apply in Canada there is no doubt that the farmers of Canada are purchasing their hardware and similar supplies at lower prices than prevailed a generation, or even ten years ago, and are getting a better article. Texas wheat is quoted at $1 per bushel, whereas wheat in Western Canada is selling higher than that. It would seem that farmers are more favored under the war conditions that prevail to-day than most of the other interests that go to make up the country. Certainly, farmers are much better off than mechanics, many of whom are out of work in our cities. Farmers to-day have no cause to envy the manufacturers, most of whom have to lie awake at nights trying to devise some means of making ends meet.

THE IDEAL CONSUMER

He Believes That What Helps His Fellow-citizen Helps Him

Buying abroad always hints at the inferiority of one's own countrymen. Yet the man who would be the first to deny that his "Made-in-Canada" goods had a superior abroad is often the first to buy on the basis that the other fellow's "Made-in-Canada" goods are inferior to those made in foreign countries.

Then, every time you pass up your home products, unconsciously, perhaps you send the price higher for the man who buys at home. This very fellow, who may be on your list of customers is probably paying more for certain "Made-in-Canada" goods than he might have had to pay if you had also contributed to keep the cost down. He may, in his next purchasing move, pass yours and ours and all other "Made-in-Canada" products up for the foreign articles, which are perhaps cheaper. And thus it goes. A meaningless purchasing attitude steers nowhere, and keeps Commercial Canada upside-down.

ASK FOR GOODS



MADE IN CANADA

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at $10,000, $4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

The best souveniers of the Stampede are obtainable at R. A. Bird's photo gallery.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

F. K. CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:
"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is;
Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the OIL MAN
He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

OAK OAK OAK

2x4's 2x6's and 2x8's from 4 to 16 feet long, all in the best of seasoned oak. Buy your reaches and eveners from us and get the full size of the stick for less money than you can buy elsewhere. This class of goods isn't meant for SHOW but for STRENGTH and we can guarantee the latter.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—
The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

POST OFFICE CAFE

Cakes, Pies and Doughnuts
Special orders taken for Sunday cooking

Regular Meal Hours: Short orders at anytime. Meal tickets 21 meals $6

White help only employed.

W. J. DODDS, Proprietor

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

Thos. Davidson
Successor to
ROWE, ROWE & ROWE
—o—
Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON
Artist in
Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

AUCTION SALE

AT MILO, N. W. 1-4 of 14, 19, 21, Alberta, ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26

10 O'clock A. M.

Owing to a scarcity of water supply I will offer for Sale the following:

Two Geldings coming	2 years		Two-year-old Heifer
Black Mare	" 4 "		Four Steers
Gelding,	" 3 "		Two Young Bulls

Four Heifer Calves 9 to 10 months

Five Milch Cows will freshen this fall or early winter

TERMS: Cash or Three months time on approved joint bankable notes payable three months after date and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum before maturity and ten per cent per annum after maturity until paid.

On the same day and place there will be on sale Stock and Farm Implements put up by a number of Queenstown farmers. Everybody who has anything to sell or buy should attend.

John Glambeck,
Owner.

T. H. Beach,
Auctioneer.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table takes effect next Sunday May 30th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follow

Train No. 13—west bound— 2.02
515—west bound— 8.45
3—west bound—13.55
" 14—east bound—24.08
" 4—east bound—15.50
", 516—east bound—21.09

R. A. JOHNSTON
...Auctioneer...
Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED WHERE DESIRED
Centre Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly

Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
Phone 5225

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
Will stand for the season 1915 at
G. F. Taylor's & Co.'s Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28963 Baron Chimes [9] b. h. foal 1906; by Chimes 3338; dam Mayretta, by Baron Wilkes 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoast 3140, etc.

Baron Chimes 28963, time 2.16 [sire of 8 in the 2.30 class] by Chimes [sire of 81 in the 2.30 list and 4 in the 2.06 list] he by Electioneer with dams of 131 and sires of 200 in the 2.30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Boru who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902, open to the Dominion; Aunt V 2.19¾; Grace B 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Nasman 7294; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

TERMS—$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1916.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,963 is described as follows: Breed standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1906, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.
Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

HARDWICK BROS
P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:
left ribs, left ribs, right rib
499 left ribs, R9 left ribs
Horses branded: D right ribs



What Conscription Means

Rules of Compulsory Military Service in Several Old World Countries

That a form of conscription was introduced into the United Kingdom by the Ballot Act of 1860, which provides for all males over 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of eighteen and thirty to enlist if called upon for military service, will probably surprise many people. This form of conscription, however, is held in abeyance by an annual act of parliament, with the result that at the present time the United Kingdom and the United States are the only two countries that do not compel military service.

In France liability for service extends from the age of twenty to forty-eight, no exception being allowed except for physical disability, although, at one time, a man with sufficient means could buy himself off or pay for a substitute. In Germany liability for military service commences at the age of seventeen and ends at the age of forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty. The terms of service in the first line or active army is seven years, the next thirteen years being spent in the first and second ranks of the Landwehr, and finally German soldiers pass into the Landsturm, in which they remain until they reach the age of forty-five.

Service in the Italian army or navy is also compulsory an duniversal, the total period being nineteen years, beginning at the age of twenty. The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is two years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on unlimited leave, i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of eight years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is four years. After completing his term in the mobile militia, he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains seven years, thus finishing his military service at the age of thirty-nine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Antiquity of "a Regular Shindy"

The antiquity of many familiar terms is surprising when it is known. Many people are not aware that "What the dickens!" occurs in Shakespeare, but few still will be prepared to hear that the phrase "a regular shindy" is found in an author's note to a poem called "The Popish Kingdom," published in 1570. A writer quotes this note which refers to the celebration of Maunday Thursday. "Midnight services are held in church, the lights are put out and regular shindy follows, men being beaten and wounded."

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Germany's Lost Empire

Of all her colonies Southwest Africa cost Germany most dearly. Blood and treasure have been wasted here for years. It is only in very recent years that peaceful development, railroad and harbor building have begun. And now all is lost. Southwest Africa has gone with Togo, Kiao-Chau, Samoa. Kamerun is in the process of conquest by French and British expeditions. East Africa is open to attack and without adequate garrison. While she has been gaining trenches in Flanders and Artois, Germany has been losing a colonial empire in Africa.—New York Tribune.

Signalling Flash-Light

For communicating after night, the signal corps of the British army is equipped with an electric flashlight apparatus which is easily portable and very efficient for medium ranges. In size, and to a somewhat less degree in appearance, it is similar to an ordinary camera. It is made substantially with the corners reinforced with metal pieces, and is fitted on the top with a telegraph key. A large lens is provided at the front of the box, inside of which the batteries are carried. The light is flashed by means of the telegraph key, enabling code messages to be transmitted rapidly in much the same manner as by wire.

"What was all dem gwines-on at yo' residence y'isterd'y evenin', Brudder Mooch? Sounded like a fight uh-twist a camp meeting and a catamount!"

"Dat? Aw, shuck, sah! Dat was ony de gen'leman fum de furniture stallment sto' c'lectin' his easy payments."—Judge.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3
THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Armed Aeroplanes

Latest French Aeroplanes Are Armed With a Cannon Especially Made For Them

The armed aeroplanes officially reported to have bombarded a train and obliged a German flying machine to alight are supposed to be the new flyers that have been the subject of such mysterious private talk, but of which nothing has been known officially. Just what they are no one has any right to tell further than that they are more powerful than any of the preceding French machines and are armed with a new cannon especially made for them, supposed to fire a 1½-inch shell.

From many allusions to this new arm, it appears that it is expected to accentuate the superiority the French claim to have gained over German aviation. The German machines were better prepared for warfare at the beginning, had more powerful motors and could distance French machines in an air chase. The French brought out more and more powerful motors and armed them with special guns. These machines, in the hands of civilian aviators, who volunteered for the war and who have specialized themselves in the chase of German aircraft, put an end to the aeroplane raids upon Paris.

A document published by the general staff of one of the German armies recognizes the superiority of the French aviation corps, particularly in directing fire of the artillery.

Recently the Germans announced the appearance of a new machine, supposed to surpass everything yet produced, with four propellers and two motors to each propeller. A letter from a French aviator says regarding an engagement with one of these machines:

"Each time he passed me the machine gun man fired a whole band of cartridges. Then the machine swung around and came back above me. Four times he repeated the manoeuvre, and it seemed each time I could see the bullets. My passenger and I fired all our ammunition, but the machine was too fast for us. Then we turned to draw the enemy toward our lines. At 1,200 metres he scented the ruse and turned tail."

As fast and efficient as these new machines may be, the French claim that their new air engines will further revolutionize this kind of warfare.

Silk or "Wood Fibre"

Numerous Things Are Now Made From Wood Fibre

Cloth, paper, artificial, silk, twine, pasteboard, neckties, rugs, pulleys, yard furniture, cord, tapestry, milk bottles, suit cases.

"These artificial silk socks and those neckties are made from wood; so are these fabrics and those rugs."

In this way Rolf Thelsen of the United States Forest Products laboratory at Madison described a varied exhibit of articles made of wood fibre.

Then, as if to overcome any suspicion, he enthusiastically predicted that wood fibre would eventually be used to make still more of the practical things we see and handle every day.

"The use of wood pulp," he said, "has greatly increased within the last four years and as processes are developed for increasing the strength of the fibre, it will be given a wider range of commercial purposes.

"The rugs made from the woven fibres of wood have assumed such commercial importance that you can find them for sale in our stores. Soft, shiny, artificial silk stockings, made from the same material as a newspaper, can now be purchased. When artificial silk strands are used to make the designs in a large piece of silk cloth, the whole can often be dyed at once; the true silk will take one color and the artificial silk another. This is of great commercial importance.

"Wood is also a source of cloth. Sacks for packing coffee and shipping onions are being made of woven strands of wood fibre. In Germany they use a finer woven material for clothes and they seem to stand wear very well. Yarns and cords of wood fibre are being manufactured for special purposes by several companies in this country.

"Wood pulp has always held an important place in the manufacture of pasteboard containers. Its field of usefulness is broadening. A sanitary milk bottle, made from pulp and then paraffined, is coming into prominence. A Massachusetts firm is making lumber from layers of pulp firmly cemented together; it makes a very firm, hard and heavy material. Insulating bodies and pulleys made from pressed pulp have been used for some time in electrical work.

"And so we might go on enumerating the various special purposes to which wood fibre is being devoted. Some of them are not yet practical, but improved methods of preparation are bound to make the utilization of this fibre a more common and economical practice."

Shingles and Lumber

There are copper nails, and zinc nails, but these are too expensive for ordinary use on shingles. Zinc clad shingle nails, and cut nails will last as long as the average shingle. The fault of most roofs is not in the quality of shingles used, but in the quality of nail used. The shingles get loose, one blows off, then another and so your roof is soon leaking—all for the want of a shingle nail.

As to shingles, cedar and cypress of good thickness will ast a lifetime if properly secured by good nails. And there should be judgment used in regard to lumber used in building. Any part that is apt to be more or less wet, as sills, porch posts, porch floors, outside steps, etc., should be of cypress, cedar or red wood. Your carpenter should know what parts of a building decay first.

The foundation of a house should be a good one, well set in good mortar, or better yet, of solid concrete. You don't want frost in the cellar, nor water. Concrete to the ground line, then brick set in cement mortar makes a good foundation. A cracked foundation not only looks bad, but lets the house sag in some part, and that cracks the walls.

"Say, have you forgotten you owe me five dollars?"

"No, not yet; give me time."

Scouting and Education

Object of Education Concerns Acquisition of Character

From both points of view the case for the co-operation of the educational authorities with those who are controlling and directing the Boy Scout interests is a strong one. The primary object of education concerns acquisition of character and attainment of knowledge. The success of the instructor depends largely on his ability to present the subject to his pupils in an attractive way. The aim of the Boy Scout movement is to develop a boy's individual character, to instruct him in handicrafts, and to develop his sense of honor and duty to others. Boy Scout training offers a wide field for an appeal to a boy's natural instinct and leads him of his own free will to a study of many branches of useful knowledge. It takes the boy's natural love of romance and adventure, his natural desire to be doing something and develops these desires along useful lines. The manifold effect of the Boy Scout training can be readily seen. In the first place, the Scout Law, motto, etc., exert a powerful moral influence and provide excellent material for address. From the physical viewpoint the training includes drill, shooting, swimming, etc., some of which, of course, already fall within the ordinary school curriculum. The games which play a large part in Boy Scout training include signalling, ambulance work, etc., and other activities not usually dealt with in a school scourse. The Boy Scout activities are distinctly of an educational type and include instruction with a view to securing proficiency badges. The work necessary for obtaining some of these, such as the naturalist, carpenter, surveyor, etc., is covered in class and can be easily supplemented in the field in a way which is decidedly attractive to the student. The badge is a powerful incentive to good work in this direction.

From the educational point of view the effect of this training is most marked. A spirit of carefulness, helpfulness and truthfulness springs up. The boy learns to take an interest in everything and the "Good Turn" brings out the best that is in him. The Scout training is indeed a most desirable adjunct to the educational system. The mere observances of the Scout Law considerably reduces the school master's work. The instruction the boy receives for the purpose of enabling him to obtain the different proficiency badges, though elemental in itself, affords him an opportunity to discover his adaptability in any particular direction, and the movement, therefore, may be considered as an extension and application of manual training.

The development of character, the study of the individual boy and the making of lessons more interesting are objects which are becoming more and more the feature of scholastic life, and here the effect of the Boy Scout training is particularly noticeable. It is confidently hoped that the time will come when every boy in the country, whether he belongs to a Scout troop or not, will have instilled into him those fine qualities of self-reliance, self-respect, discipline and patriotism, which are so largely responsible for the making of good citizenship and the development of nationhood.

The primary intention of the Scout authorities was to provide for the training of young lads, and the ideas of the Scout work were originally made applicable to all boys of eleven years and upwards. It was keenly desired, however, particularly by primary school teachers, that the training should be made applicable to boys of lesser age than this, and consequently a junior branch consisting of boys between nine and eleven years was instituted, so that the moral and disciplinary training might be applied at that still more receptive age, but with a modified system of training by which the boys were safeguarded from overstrain.

With particular reference to the assistance that can be given by the educational authorities to the Scout movement in general a sympathetic attitude towards Scout training for boys by masters in every school is desirable. Through the building up of character and the wider entrusting of responsibility to younger boys of capacity a plan of leadership will result and the schools will be benefited socially, intellectually, morally and physically. The boys should be imbued at an early age with the scouting spirit. It is particularly desired that the local associations which encourage, administer and supervise the Scout work should be represented by persons who are in touch with the educational authorities and will interest themselves in the welfare of the lads during school life and afterwards. It is felt that the Scout training, if adopted generally in schools or at least encouraged in a practical manner, would effect, without any interference with the curriculum thereof, a great change for the better in boys.

Col. Roosevelt

In his personal life Colonel Roosevelt has set an excellent example to his countrymen. For many years he has lived in a glare like "the white light that beats upon a throne," and no discredit has ever been able to attach itself to his name. Concerning his political opinions and methods, it would be unbecoming for us to speak in terms either of praise or blame; but we can say that it is a good thing for a country to breed men who fearlessly and without hesitation are ready always to act upon their honest convictions. What place history will accord him in the long and honorable roll of American presidents we may not venture to surmise, but we can say that his influence upon the American people has been wholesome, and that even those of us who have been disinterested spectators of it have profited by the career of Theodore Roosevelt.—Victoria Colonist.

"Will you let me off this afternoon, sir?" asked a clerk in a dry goods store; "my wife wants me to beat some carpets."

"Couldn't possibly do it," said the boss.

The clerk turned joyfully to his work, saying: "Thank you, sir. Thank you a thousand times."

Extraordinary Salutes

A Guard of Honor For a Stone Tiger in India

Most people know that all soldiers are required to salute "the flag" when they are on regular duty, stand at "attention" during the singing of the National Anthem, to acknowledge the presence of one of higher rank by a salute, but it is not generally known that there are other things which British soldiers in certain parts of the world are required to honor thus.

In India, for instance, a British guard of honor presents arms to a stone tiger every day. The tiger is regarded by the natives as a god who drives away all danger and calamity, and once some soldiers, in a spirit of mischief, overthrew the image from its resting place, and sent it rolling into the valley below. So shocked and scandalized were the natives that a revolt seemed imminent, and Lord Combermere, our general there, quietened the outraged natives by restoring the image to its pedestal and ordering the regiment to salute it in full view of all. Since that time a British troop has kept watch over the tiger-idol day by day.

Another Indian idol which is watched over by British "Tommies" is the god whose name is Kiak Kiak, equivalent to "Lord of Lords," which is supposed to be asleep for 6,000 years, and whose awakening will be the end of all things. Hence the natives of the city of Pegu, in Burma, are terribly afraid that someone will arouse the god; so the British government, to avert trouble, stationed a sentry there to prevent this catastrophe.

Once a year a strange custom is observed in Cairo. A piece of carpet on which, according to tradition, Mohammed once sat, and which is carried through the streets, and the Khedive and his troops all receive it in review order and salute it as they pass. The relic is guarded most carefully at ordinary times, and the officer in charge of it each morning must salute it with his sword raised, whilst the bugler blows three blasts before it.

Another object which is honored with a salute is the secred coffin of the Prophet, which rests at Medina, the sacred town, and which once in his life, at least, every Turkish officer must salute. He is expected to throw himself flat before the coffin, clad in his full regimentals, and is said to receive his commission in this manner straight from the Prophet himself.

In Russia, at Vladimir, there is an image of the Virgin with clothes of pure gold and invaluable gems and precious stones, which must be saluted by every soldier, whenever it is seen. The honor paid to this icon is said to be due to the fact that it was present with the troops when they gained a wondrous victory over a large Tartar army. The Russian authorities evidently sympathize with this act of ceremony, for they actually raised this icon to the rank of major-general in the army, so that it is saluted by all Russian soldiers as an officer today.

It might be mentioned here that in addition to "God Save the King" there are two pieces of music which all Englishmen, soldiers and civilians, specially honor. One is the "Dead March," and the other the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah." It is said that when King George IV. first heard this magnificent song of praise he was so impressed by it that he rose to his feet in acknowledgment, and since that time the custom has prevailed.—Tit-Bits.

Keep Children Well During Hot Weather

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Story of a Remarkable Score

The annual indoor championship revolver and pistol shooting matches of the United States revolver association were held during April in various sections of the United States, all shooting being done on indoor ranges.

Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, entered the competition, and on the morning of April 18th fired 50 shots in Match B, which is also known as the indoor pistol championship match. He began shooting at 10.30 in the morning. The local association governor, Mr. C. W. Linder, and Dr. John E. Milliken, both representing the U.S.A., were on hand to witness the shooting. At exactly 11.26, or 56 minutes later, the last shot was fired. It was then learned that a new record for this match had been made. The total score was 478 out of the possible 500.

Mr. Armstrong shot a 22 calibre S. & W. target pistol with 10-inch barrel and Remington-UMC .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

On Kaiser Will Rest Execration

Guglielmo Ferres, the Italian historian, examining in the Secolo the first year of the war, says "It is the greatest tragedy ever experienced by one generation."

He attributes it to insensate pride, helped by the weakness of governments, by the powerlessness of parties, by the lightness of public opinion and by the fatuity of the intellectual classes.

"On the council of generals which, presided over by Emperor Wilhelm, decreed at Potsdam a universal war on the evening of July 29," he says, "will rest implacable execration throughout the centuries and condemnation in history. Those who in an hour took the most inhuman decision recorded in history were able to do so because in the mind of the public the sense of proportion had been extinguished."

"Daughter, who was that young nuisance honking in front of the house last night?"

"It was Montmorency, father. Sixteen honks mean 'I love you.'"

War Coincidences

Brothers Meet at the Front After Many Years of Separation

We recently published an article describing some extraordinary war coincidences. Here are three more remarkable cases.

Twelve years ago Signaller Geoffrey Evans of the 10th Battalion Australians, left London for Australia when he was only thirteen, and gradually worked his way up until he obtained an excellent post as manager of a pearl fishing company in Broome, Western Australia, which position he threw up in order to serve his country. With the Australian forces he went to the Dardanelles, where he took part in that wonderful landing on the shell-swept beach of the Gallipoli peninsula, and was ultimately wounded.

His elder brother, Private Reginald Evans, also threw up a good position in London on the outbreak of war and joined the Westminster Dragoons. A few months after the two brothers, unknown to each other, were in camp side by side at Abassia, in Egypt. One day in front of Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, the younger brother, who in twelve years had grown beyond recognition, slapped his elder brother on the shoulder and exclaimed, "Halloa, Reggie! How are you?" The elder brother looked hard at the Australian and then the brothers gripped hands.

Another extraordinary coincidence comes from Wales. A Welshman and his wife, anxious to adopt a child from among the Belgian refugees, journeyed from Abercynon to Swansea to make their selection. On their arrival they found that there were two young children—brother and sister—who particularly appealed to them and who might be adopted, but that one could not be taken without the other. In the circumstances they decided to take both.

As the children were being undressed to be put to bed after reaching home a locket was discovered hanging round the little girl's neck. Inside the locket was a photograph, which the lady recognized as that of her own sister, who had gone to Belgium as a governess many years before, had married and settled down in that country, and who now turned out to be the mother of the little refugees. She had therefore unknowingly adopted her own motherless nephew and niece.

Captain E. Bruce Allnut, R.A.M.C., who is serving in the Persian Gulf, mentions another curious coincidence which occurred recently. To quote his own words: "The enemy started shelling the patch of ground I was on. I made for a little hole in the ground near for shelter, and saw someone else there, but threw myself down with him, as there was just room. When the hail of shells had burst round us and for a moment we could put our heads up, we both said, 'That was a close shave!' and simultaneously recognized each other. He was at Bart's with me, and we hadn't met for five years until that moment, and neither knew that the other was at the front even!"—Tit-Bits.

Away With Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

Telephones at the Front

Headquarters is a telephone exchange, and the telephone operators are as essential as the general. They sit before rows of large switchboards with receivers fastened over their heads, taking down messages from all sections of the fighting line. There is no delay because numbers are "engaged." The operator gets through to Paris as easily as to the nearest trenches. The chief of the telephone service sits in front of a minute chart of the entire telephone system of the army, showing the position of every corps and divisional headquarters, every regiment, battalion and company, even to the individual trenches and batteries.

The "Physically Unfit"

Over 2,000 men have been discharged from the British army as physically unfit on a maximum pension of 17s 6d—about $4.35—a week. This statement appears in an appeal for better pay for disabled soldiers made by Sir Frederick Milner, for twenty years a member of parliament. Sir Frederick says he has visited thousands of men since the beginning of the war and kept in touch with them afterward. The sum now paid is not, in his opinion, sufficient to sustain life.—Springfield Republican.

Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterwards, the father said, angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will, and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; and then added: "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"

He was a member of a regimental band, and he did not forget to brag about it.

"Why, man, we can play the most intricate airs at sight," he was saying.

"Indeed," said the unbelieving listener. "I should like to hear you play the airs the drum-major puts on."—Tit-Bits.

Mistress—Good gracious, Susan, the house is on fire!

Susan (overworked)—Well, mum, it's comfortin' to think that at last there's a fire in the 'ouse I 'aven't 'ad to light!

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE



Canada Makes Good

Phenomenal Growth of the Dominion in Past Few Years

In 1911 Canada had almost 500,000 more men than women. The war will consume a great part of this surplus. There is evidence, however, that Canada will deal more and more liberally with homesteaders in the future, and this should bring in sturdy workers to help make up the loss. Annually she has allotted to settlers from five to seven million acres of free land, but today the premier of Saskatchewan wants to see immigrants not only assigned to free lands but equipped with seeds, farm implements, and good advice. It will not be surprising if Canada makes, too, a determined essay to keep her sons and daughters at home, to make the most of her great resources, and repair, as rapidly as may be, her share of the loss brought upon civilization by the war of the kaisers. It is hard hoeing for Canada just now. War contracts worth $156,000,000 have already been placed in Canada, however, and these should help to strat again the flow of Canadian prosperity. According to the Kingston (Ont.) British Whig, "Canada has borrowed capital for municipal and industrial enterprises to such an extent that the annual tax in interest alone is about $14,000,000. Too much attention has been given to civic life and all that it implies, and not enough attention to farm life." Of late some towns have been obliged to ask for time to meet interest due on their bonds—something unprecedented in the Dominion. But whatever Canada's immediate future may be, the larger future is hers, and it is bright. In no event can Canada prosper too richly for our satisfaction. We, of the United States, must not only appreciate our neighbor's effective patriotism, but must strive also to bring about even more friendly relations, and, in banking and commerce, relations increasingly profitable to both sets of Americans. Neglect of Canadian markets and Canadian sympathies forms one of the least creditable chapters in the history of American protectionism; but the time for us to ignore or to patronize Canada—if there ever was such a time—has now gone by. As the Economist of Chicago observes (after giving reasons):

"Canada has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere in the past ten or fifteen years. * * * In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary occupations or the investment of capital. Canada has made good."—Collier's.

An Oil That is Prized Everywhere.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

Universal Sobriety

One of the most significant results of the war in regard to prohibition of alcoholic beverages is that which has occurred in France, a country never noted for its serious consideration of the benefits of abstinence either during peaceful or warlike times. Certain civil and military authorities having issued orders restricting the sale of spirits in a number of military districts, the legality of their acts were questioned, whereupon the minister of the interior promptly introduced a bill into the chamber of deputies empowering all prefects during the war to restrict or prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in districts wherever it was thought advisable in the interests of national defence. Adding this radical act to the widesperad prohibition of vodka in Russia and the growing feeling in England that intemperance is partly responsible for the low standard of a large part of its manhood, it is not to be controverted that much of the civilized world has begun to awaken to the necessity for soberness both in peace and in war.—Saskatoon Star.

Increase in Cost of Living

The general increase in food prices during the first year of the war, according to the official Labor Gazette, is 35 per cent. in the larger towns of Great Britain and 30 per cent. in some towns and villages.

In Germany, according to figures the increase in the same time is about 65 per cent. and in Vienna 75 to 80 per cent.

Uganda Today

The first Christian king of Uganda has taken as his wife the daughter of a Uganda Episcopalian clergyman, the Rev. Yonasani Kaizi. The wedding was at the pro-cathedral, the gown of brocade silk, the officiating clergyman Archdeacon Baskerville. Uganda is clearly a different world from that into which Stanley stumbled in the seventies of the last century.

The Remington Arms Plants Not For Sale

Manager Says That No Amount of Money Would Induce Owners to Dispose of Plants

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel P. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, was seen in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for the purchase of the properties of that company were under consideration, and that the additions to the Ilion and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow. The additions to the plants, now under construction, are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.

Famous Prague Bell is to to be Melted

The big bell in the steeple of St. Stephen's church, in Prague, has been offered to the minister of war as a contribution for his collection of copper and other metals for the war. This large church bell, which has been popularly referred to as "Die grosse Bummerin," is more than two hundred years old, being cast in 1711 by the famous maker of church bells, Atchammer, from captured Turkish cannon. St. Stephen's bell is 201 kilograms in weight, three meters high and has a swing of ten meters in circumference. Because of the bell's great weight it has not been rung for a long time, not being considered safe to do so, as its vibrations might damage the steeple of the church. Its formal handing over to the government for war material will mark a big public demonstration.

Montreal, May 28th, '09.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.
Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Waif of a Battlefield

A pretty story is being told of Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Plumer, one of the most popular officers with the British army on the continent. During the retirement, after the second battle of Ypres, he observed a child of three years playing on the battlefield some distance from the British line of retreat. German shells were falling close to the spot, and the general sent an orderly to get the child. The youngester was friendly to effusiveness, and began to prattle and pat him on the face. Sir Herbert laughed heartily, and, placing the child in his motor car, took it back to his headquarters, where it was found that it had strayed from its parents, who had been working in a neighboring field, despite the danger from the German shells. The child was safely restored to them, though it showed the greatest reluctance to leave new friends at headquarters.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

VALUE OF THE FARMERS' CLUB CAN NEVER BE OVER ESTIMATED

WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Every Farming District Should Have Some Kind of an Organization or Club, where Farmers can get Together to Discuss the Many Problems which Confront Them

It is profitable to run a well-organized farm, and still more profitable to run it in a community which is following the same general lines of farming. The farmer must become better acquainted with his fellow-farmer. In order to do this he needs some sort of an orgazination or club in which he can discuss with his brother farmers the problems which confront each of them. He must not consider his time wasted when he spends it in association with those who are in the same line of work as himself. He may not get wages in dollars and cents for the time he puts in at the club, but the understanding of the problems of his fellow-farmer which will come to him through this association will be indirectly very valuable. The form of organization is really immaterial, but it should be one in which the women and children have a place, for farmers and their wives have always worked together more perhaps than men and women have in any other occupation.

There is no question but that the efficiency of the average country school is too low. If the farmers will get together and look upon the school from the standpoint of making the school what it ought to be, they will make changes which will lead to the improvement of the work done in the school, as well as lessen the expense per pupil. It is not the purpose of this article to outline a definite plan for a change in our school system, but the farmer should get ready to listen to plans of this kind. There is not a better place than at a meeting of his club, where there will be free discussion and every effort made to get at the facts.

The farmers' club can be used as a means of entertainment and as a means of making country life more agreeable to the young people, and thus keep those on the farm who should stay there. The tendency of farmers to move from place to place can be overcome to a large extent by having a real live farmers' organization in the community to overcome discontent. "Far-away pastures always look green" is an old saying in which there is a good deal of truth. It should be the definite purpose of every farmers' club to make the home pastures look green.

Then there is another subject in which farmers have a real live interest, and that is the subject of roads. Whether they are good, bad or indifferent, he is interested in them because there is no citizen who uses the roads more than he. The farmer should realize that the building of roads is in a transitory state. Even with our latest road laws, it can hardly be said that we have taken up a definite system of road building. Future laws on road making should be discussed by the farmer in his club.

Perhaps the greatest effect of the organization of a farmers' club is the effect on the farmer himself, the individual man. The farmer needs the training in parliamentary law that he will get in a good farmers' club. He needs to rub up against his fellow-farmer. He needs to learn that farming today is not the same as it was thirty years ago. The farmer has always been a good hand at putting on brakes, but the time has come when he should take the initiative and do something to build up his community in place of hindering some one else from doing anything.

There is nothing equal to a regular organization to help a man boost for his community. He can and should join his farmers' club, and then work for the development of his community and make it the best community in the state.—Montreal Family Herald.

Mental Equipment

Technical Knowledge is Essential to the Successful Farmer

If there is any one thing that the average man moving to a new district does really believe, it is that success lies in the country and not in himself. If there is any one thing that he does not believe in, it is in his own mental equipment for the task that lies before him. The great mass of farmers, whether we find them in a new or old country, do not as yet value very much, the making and finishing of the farmer himself. A farm boy and his father would never think of taking hold of a trade or profession without some years of mental and practical preparation.

Any farmer would laugh at us if we advocated the putting of boys into the practice of law or medicine or of a trade, without a course of special training for the work that lies ahead of him. "That's brain work," they will say. But farming isn't brain work? "No, no." Go to any of our agricultural colleges and see the amount of brain work that is required to understand so common a thing as the soil. Note the outlay of chemistry and the study of soil physics that is required. Then remember that no man can rightly understand the soil and its action in growing plants without some knowledge of chemistry, and the more the better.

From chemists, and men who study the soil from that standpoint, has come all the improved knowledge we have as to fertilizers and soil regeneration. That is brain work of a mighty high order.

Wouldn't it help a young farmer greatly if he knew how to analyze his soil? The chemist knows, and he freely tells the farmer what he knows. But the average farmer does not believe him, for he knows too little of chemistry to understand, and no man naturally will believe a thing and accept it when he does not understand it. And so it goes.

But the brightest men among the farmers are catching on. They read and try to familiarize their mind with the meaning of these truths of chemistry. The start the ball a rolling. Then those who cannot learn from papers or books learn a little or better methods, but nothing of principles, from what they see the more intelligent farmer practice.—Montreal Family Herald.

Alfalfa Good For Horses

Alfalfa is practically as good when fed to horses as when fed to milch cows or to growing stock, but we must be careful to "balance" the ration. Timothy hay is a good filler and that is one of its great values in feeding horses; it affords bulk to the food, so when timothy is fed along with oats we have a very nice combination. The oats furnish the "strength" and the timothy furnishes the bulk. Alfalfa is a feed really "stronger" than oats, and when we use it in place of timothy we are just doubling the strength of our feed. The feed is made so "strong" that the animal is unable to utilize it entirely and the portions not utilized must be worked off by the kidneys in large measure.

Mike and Pat met one day on the street.

"Oh, Pat," says Mike, "I dreamed last night that you died and went to the lower world."

"Well," says Pat, "it might have been worse."

"How's that?" exclaimed Mike, in amazement.

"Well," returned Pat, "it might have been true."

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of our sweetest girls, with a look of alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bears on the street the other day.

"No, but he can hug."

"Oh," she said with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

Blind Boy Who Made Good

The Heavy Handicap of Blindness Only Made Him Press on All the Harder

Stick to your dream, boy. Let nothing swerve you from the path that leads upward toward the fulfillment of your life's ambition.

You will meet with difficulties and discouragements, but when you do, just think of the man, Herreshoff, the oat builder, who died the other day in Rhode Island. In his life you ought to find inspiration enough to lift you over any obstacle.

When John B. Herreshoff was a boy his ambition was to design and build the fastest boats in the world. He became blind while yet a boy. That would have discouraged any ordinary boy, for how could a blind man design a model that he could not see? But Herreshoff was no ordinary boy. He stuck to his dream. The heavy handicap of blindness only made him press on all the harder.

The blind boy sat in eternal darkness and whittled out his boat models. Gradually there developed in his fingers a muscle sense that was worth more to him than eyesight would have been. Slipping the model of a boat through his hands he could tell how it should be shaped to slip through the water with the least resistance. Other designers figured out their models by complex mathematical calculations. But the blind boy felt with his sensitive fingers, and his models were the best, for when he was 24 years old he built the fastest yacht the world had ever known, and, while he could not see the boat go, he felt the dash and plunge and swiftness of it, and he wept when they told him his boat had won the race.

He built the yachts Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, Reliance, that conquered the series of Shamrocks in the races for the America's cup. He built up a great constructional industry. The government of his own country went to him for torpedo boats. The fame of the blind designer of fast boats spread round the world and England, Russia and Italy gave him contracts for their fastest torpedo boats. He died a few days ago a successful man, for he had stuck to a boyhood's dream and achieved it fully.—Kansas City Star.

Higher Prices for Timothy

Farmers Should Save Good Patches of Timothy For Seed

Present and prospective high prices for hay is having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas that may be left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from $75 to $150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds.

The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

An Inflexible Will Needed

Granted that mistakes have been made, or granted that the discovery is made that the war is going to be longer and harder than some people imagined a few months ago, it is all the more incumbent on us to make the real mind of the country, the mind which is inflexible and undismayed, and determined to make all sacrifices that are needed for victory. We have great Allies and enormous reserves of strength; and, whatever may be the difficulties, we are increasing in naval and military power month by month. Nothing but an inflexible will is necessary to make victory assured.—Westminster Gazette.

How Bankers Do Love Uncle Silas

He Can Have Anything He Wants From the Financier

(Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune)

Instead of grimly setting his thin lips and foreclosing the mortgage on the old farm the country banker now seems to be chiefly interested in persuading Uncle Silas to borrow money from the bank—without interest, if necessary, with which to build silos or buy thoroughbred hogs or cattle.

There are actually a number of banks in the middle west which publicly advertise that they have $10,000, $15,000 or even more to loan for one year without interest, provided only that the money be spent in the erection of silos on farms in their home counties.

Bankers in Washington, North Dakota, and a number of other states are bringing carloads of full blooded dairy cattle and fine hogs into their towns to sell to local farmers at cost and on a year's time.

One big bank in St. Paul has hired the professor of animal husbandry away from the state agricultural college, put him on a salary, and sent him out to teach farmers in the country round about how to make more money out of live stock.

Another rival bank has organized a big corn show to be held during the coming winter, and is offering more than 150 prizes to the farmers of the northwest.

Even down at Brockton, Mass., an enterprising bank has put a farming expert on its staff, who spends all his time travelling through the country advising with the farmers on how to make more money out of their crops. This same bank makes a specialty of loaning small sums of money to farmer boys and girls who want to start gardens or buy a brood sow or a couple of ewes.

Over in Michigan more than 100 country banks are regularly holding exhibits of fruit and farm products in their buildings, and most of them offer handsome prizes for the best showing. Several have fitted up rooms as agricultural libraries, where the best books and all the farming papers and agricultural bulletins can be consulted.

Lucky Uncle Silas! For the last five or six years, what with wheat up to $1.50 and beef and pork soaring, everybody has been trying to be nice to him. Since he is the original producer of all the wealth there is in the country, his good will would seem to be worth cultivating.

But the American Bankers' association, which includes about all the depositories of lucre in the country, is not satisfied yet with what its members have done for the hard handed old gentleman. Its agricultural commission, together with delegates from the agricultural committees of some forty state bankers' associations, will hold a two days' conference in Chicago, to try and find out what more the bankers can do for the farmers of the country.

Along with the visiting bankers will meet the deans of a score of the biggest agricultural colleges in the country and the editors of all the big farm papers. And there will be real farmers enough also to give real class to the meeting.

The 200 delegates to the banker-farmer conference will be the guests of the Chicago clearing house during their stay in town.

The fact that more than 40 per cent. of the farms in the middle west are now worked by tenant farmers will be discussed. Tenant afrming is almost always poor farming. What can be done to help the tenant buy a farm of his own?

Why do more than half of all successful farmers move to town as soon as they can afford it? Most of the time it is to give their children the advantage of good schools. The little red country schoolhouse, so near to the heart of the sentimentalist, is mostly a fraud. The remedy is the consolidated school—one high class, well equipped, well taught school to a township, with automobiles to bring the children, instead of a dozen or twenty one room excuses, each in charge of an underpaid and half educated girl.

What can the bankers do to help get good country schools and so keep the boys and girls on the farm?

Why don't farmers get more out of what they produce? One big factor is the cost of hauling over poor roads. How can the bankers help in the campaign for hard roads?

Most farmers don't know the value of co-operation. They don't know how to organize and sell their products in the best markets. The banker, as a business man, is likely to know of the value of organization. He should be able to help the farmers of his community to get together in co-operative efforts of many kinds.

The agricultural commission of the American Bankers' association, of which B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., is chairman, has been conducting an active campaign of education along these lines. It publishes and circulates all over the country a monthly magazine called the Banker-Farmer, which is entirely devoted to improving the relations between the men of money and the farmers.

Doubtless the bankers would admit that their successful effort to help the farmer is founded on intelligent selfishness. But so are most other movements which are really sound, and worth while. When everybody works on the principle that to help the other fellow is the best way to help one's self, this will be a good world to live in.

No Humanity Now

The Fremdenblatt of Hamburg in a recent issue says:

"There are no such things as the principles of humanity.

"Poisonous gas is but one instrument of warfare among many others; the outcry against it is due to the face that it has not yet been universally adopted.

In war there is no such thing as humanity, nor should there be, and all the lucubrations of The Hague conference on this subject are but so much childish prattle.

"Modern technical experiments yield new weapons to him who is not an idiot and knows how to take advantage of them.

"Germans, not being idiots, decline to be sentimentalized."

They also decline to rank themselves among all honorable men!

German Finance

Financial Disaster, Little Short of Ruin, Awaits Germany When War is Ended

The minuteness and detail of German misrepresentations are quite extraordinary, and one is not surprised to find that they have taken considerable trouble to mislead the public on this continent into the belief that the condition of their national finances is in some way superior to that of the British empire. In point of fact the two positions are scarcely a subject for comparison, but are clearly a matter for contrast.

German methods of war finance are curiously like their conduct of the war itself. They are based on the supposition that Germany must win. If and when she is defeated, and defeated she assuredly will be, and instead of receiving war indemnities she has to pay them, the financial confusion cannot fail to be appalling. From the days when certain of our early English kings "clipped" the coinage to make their store of gold and silver go further, debasement and inflation of currency have been the familiar incidents of clever but desperate national finance.

By the exercise of great pressure, the German government have accumulated in the Reichsbank some £120,000,000 of gold. This seems to have been skillfully and effectively done, and undoubtedly there is extremely little gold in Germany apart from this well advertised store. But of the Reichsbank note alone there are issued some £270,000,000 and in addition to that an unknown amount of notes issued by the government against which no gold at all is held. This is complete mobilization dear to the German mind and terribly effective for the first blow, but leaving no "unseen reserve."

Probably the debts "on balance" due by German bankers to London and Paris, together with interest on loans necessarily unpaid during the war, all of which automatically fall due on the conclusion of peace, amount to a total far exceeding the sum of Germany's gold, so that the appearance of strength given by skilful mobilization disappears under analysis.

It is necessary to remember that Germany is almost entirely deprived of all foreign trade. She is in effect, together with Austria-Hungary, reduced to almost complete financial and commercial isolation. Under these conditions, and so long as they last, various things are possible that will become impossible immediately that relations with the outside world are resumed. For example, the forcing of all gold into the hands of the official bank, the entire draining of all the ordinary repositories of gold coin, has two important effects. First of all it gives an impressive sound to the bankers represented and the Reichsbank's reserve. In the second place it deprives the new paper currency of competition with coin. In that way, if the matter is conducted with the skill of which German organizers are thoroughly capable, there is no reason why, during the war, it should not remain at what might be considered par, for the simple reason that it has nothing with which it can be compared. One indication from outside that is visible in respect of the effects of an exclusively paper currency is that so far as foreign exchange is concerned German bills are at a discount of some fifteen per cent. One thing, and one thing only, could rescue Germany from a condition dangerously like national insolvency, and that is success sufficiently decisive to enable her to exact heavy indemnities. Anything short of that would not only fail to avert financial disaster little short of ruin, but would leave an industrial and commercial situation of unparalleled and almost insurmountable difficulty.

The British position presents an almost complete contrast to the German. First, there has been no complete mobilization of gold and no systematic effort to force gold from private persons into the Bank of England. Second, the total of notes issued for all purposes is much more than covered £ for £ by the gold in the Bank of England. Third, besides all this gold there remains a large amount in the hands of the banks other than the Bank of England, and the general public. In other words, British finance is deliberately on a gold basis. The British empire is financing the war by borrowings from its own people on a legitimate interest-bearing basis, and at the close of the war there need be no confusion, but an ascertainable increase in public debt and revenue requirements.

This description will only the whole adequately apply to Canada and the other great dominions of the British empire.

German Logic

No Such Thing as Principle in the German Viewpoint

The twist in the German mind baffles the American effort to understand it, but some of its quirks are becoming understandable. One is that in German logic there seems to be no such thing as a principle. A thing is lawful or unlawful not according to any general theory, but according to the effect it will have on Germany. It is wrong, for instance, for the United States to sell ammunition which will be used to kill German soldiers, and equally wrong for Roumania to prohibit the forwarding of ammunition which will be used to kill French and English soldiers.

We are told that it is wicked and unneutral for us to permit the French and English to receive ammunition, because it prolongs the war and makes many German mothers childless. Roumania is told that it is wicked and unneutral for her to prevent the Turks from receiving ammunition though that ammunition would prolong the war and make many French and English mothers childless. We are told that we must not let the French and English use our soil to recruit their supplies, because that is siding with one of the belligerents. Roumania is told that she must let Turkey use her soil to recruit its supplies, because not to do so will be siding with one of the belligerents.—New York Times.

"Darling, I think of you every moment in the day."

"Law sakes, Tom, give some attention to your work or you'll get fired."

The City and Country Labor

The Man on the Farm is a True Patriot in Doing His Best to Promote Production

The unemployment problem is still existent in the cities and the scarcity of labor is still complained of in rural districts. The question is how can the one be reconciled with the other, and the one brought to supply what the other needs and the other to take what the one possesses in excess. After the war there may be a rush of immigration, but that cannot be for a years at least. We must, therefore, make the best of the situation, and try to get along with what we have. A Toronto paper has been publishing letters from a number of men who have accepted positions on farms. They all, without exception, speak in good terms of their experience. The pay is not lavish, but the food is good and abundant, the bed clean and life in the open brings a keen appetite for meals and a pleasant desire for sound refreshing sleep. One man writes: "I have tramped miles and miles after deer and dropped too exhausted to eat or sleep. Here when I'm hungry I have a good meal to go to and when I'm tired there is a nice clean bed waiting. You know how I hated to break from the city, but now Mary and I are both glad we came. You should see her with her skirt tucked up, bustling to and from the barns. It's the pastoral life for us. Men who wander about cities, idle and hungry, while there are opportunities like this offering, are crazy."

Perhaps readers of this may think the writer of the foregoing has hit upon a soft spot. It is more than likely, however, that he is possessed of that Mark Tapleyism that should accompany all desires for work. That hopefulness that leads to success and, at this period of time, begets some fulfilment of the scriptural injunction to bear one another's burdens. Every man, yes and every woman, who goes to work in this strain of spirit, and to all it is possible, is helping to take the handicap off somebody else's shoulders, and is contributing to the welfare alike of his own country and the empire. He is uplifting his fellowman, he is assisting in the clothing and feeding of his countrymen, maybe his townsmen at the front, and he is setting an example that cannot be too extensively followed. He is doing his share toward reconciling the wants of the city with the needs of the country. He is also probably prolonging his own life as well as making matters easier for others. Above all, he is proving himself a true patriot in earnestly doing his best to promote production.—Toronto Globe.

Successful Woman Farmer

A Clever Missouri Woman Wins Fame as a Farmer

Missouri's first woman to become a professional farmer has blazed the way for hundreds of her sex. Her example has been followed by so many other women they are now organized under the title of the Missouri Women Farmers' club. Miss F. Pearle Mitchell of Rocheport, president, is the first professional woman farmer in the state.

Born on a 320-acre farm in Boone county, she grew up to love the soil and took a keen interest in her father's work. Later the farm became hers by inheritance and for seventeen years she has owned and managed it. First she made a scientific study of soils, grains and animal husbandry. She is frequetnly called the "Hog Woman of Missouri," because of the large number of hogs she marketed.

In addition to her farm interests, Miss Mitchell is interested in every form of woman's activities. She also is secretary of the National Women Farm Managers' association, secretary of the Missouri Home Makers' conference, vice-president of the Missouri Rural Life conference, regent of the Columbia chapter, Daughters of 1812, and chairman of the industrial and social conditions department of the Missouri Federation of Women's clubs, besides holding a number of minor offices.

She is a graduate of Stephens' college, Columbia, and for many years was president of its Alumnae association.—Chicago Tribune.

Changing America

The Disappearance of the Abandoned Farm is Noted

It is officially announced that there are no more "abandoned farms" in Connecticut.

Probably the same could not yet be said of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or Vermont. But one suspects the dream that has haunted so pleasantly the city weary professional man or clerk since the back-to-the-land romances first began to appear in the popular magazines is fading rapidly.

What is repopulating the New England farm? In Connecticut, probably, the automobile is an important agent. With that convenient and comparatively inexpensive annihilator of space, New York and lesser cities in that region have been brought nearer the back country. Remote places are now adjacent to railway points, and a busy man can leave his office at the end of a long day and be in the hills for dinner on the porch.

This does not much help a district like Western Massachusetts, but the automobile is not the only agent of the restored farm. The agricultural school is another at least as important. Better methods make bad farms good, and acres which the loose extensive farming of past times had exhausted are now yielding profitably.

The immigration of foreigners whose living standards are lower than the natives has been a factor, and perhaps also the fact that free land in the west is less plentiful and available is another.

The disappearance of the "abandoned farm" is a portent of significant change. The lavish days of the past are to be succeeded by generations of a more thrifty mode. America is beginning to settle down.—Chicago Tribune.

Poet—I fear I haven't written anything that will live.

Friend—Look at the bright side of it. Be thankful that you are alive in spite of what you have written.

HOW THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY

THE GHOST OF 1870 HAS BEEN LAID IN FRANCE

The Whole French Nation is now Confident of Ultimate Victory Having a Sublime Faith in General Joffre and in the Brave Army that Gallantly Stemmed the German Invasion

The great doubt has been lifted from the heart of France. The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on August 1, the day the general mobilization order was posted, a great doubt weighed like lead on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870. The old Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, when the soldiers started for the war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then * * *

They dare not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination, so they sang and quit thinking; they joked with one another, never admitting even to themselves—let alone to their comrades—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. And if such should prove to be the case * * *

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for forty-four years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war, and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared. Was this true? And all went on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested, Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux, the Germans were now in Maubeuge, Compiegne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epernay, Luneville, Verdun and Nancy were seriously menaced. Paris, it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized; it looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation, but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" was firm. But the doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there, galling and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The consorship was strict and they had few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory there, a sort of eighth wonder of the world. Yet this was true.

General Bonnal said of this battle: "This is the first time to my knowledge that a great army, retreating and fighting at the same time, and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet that is what the French army was able to do. Through his victory a new France was born. The great doubt was lifted, the 1870 bugaboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army in itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grins and grits his teeth:

"We'll get 'em at last!" he says

The ghost of 1870 has been laid.

The Country Banker

With His Intimate Knowledge of Affairs, He Can be Numbered Among the Wise Men

If Diogenes were to return to the world today with his lantern and tub, this time in search of the man who knows most about his fellows, would be spend his time on the city street corners? Would he find the man who knows men and human affairs best in State street, or Wall street, or Fifth avenue, or University avenue?

The bigness of his surroundings has been the city man's undoing. Complexity means departments and departments specialists. The ribbon clerk knows literally everything about ribbons, one vice-president of a metropolitan bank everything about foreign exchange, and the humble president of a railroad knows all about hard-hearted bankers.

The city man does not meet men. He learns the name of his first neighbor above by reading of his suicide or divorce in his newspaper. Henry Grady cut short a New York career and packed up for rural Georgia because no one in his flat was able to tell him about the little girl the undertakers had called for. No one in the block knew more than that she was a little girl.

The country doctor, the country parson, the country lawyer perhaps lead those who know their fellowmen, but a place must be made also for the country banker. True, he does not see men and women in the tensest moments of domestic life. That is reserved for the country doctor, and, in a lesser degree, the minister. Like the lawyer, too, he is limited to men for the most part in his dealings. Women seldom borrow and only infrequently require the services of a lawyer.

But modern economics have armed the lender with questions and the entire business life of the community passes in review before him. Business is done on borrowings and the man as well as the transaction passes under the inquisitive eye of the lender in the country bank. If the farmer wants new machinery, the banker learns the cost of farm machinery, the different grades, the different manufactures, the uses, the savings as compared with the less modern methods. The astute lender also discovers how much wheat the borrower has, what the production is per acre, what other assets the borrower has, and why it is that he is out of ready cash. In time the grocer, the lawyer, the doctor, the smith, and the station agent will knock at his door with the story of their lives and ambitions.

Every loan is a symposium of other men's business. Add a dash of imagination, and the country banker can be numbered among the wise men of the world.—Chicago Tribune.

National Service

The greatest crisis in our tessclated history has revealed the need of men for work which women cannot perform; women in coming forward to "carry on" our public services, thus adding to the strength of the army in France and the Gallipoli peninsula, and the other industrial arm required for the heavy tasks in the war factories, are doing splendid service in the cause in which our future and the future of civilization are irretrievably involved.—London Daily Telegraph

Dairy Test at Brandon

Ayrshires Made the Highest Scores of Any Cows

The dairy competition at the Brandon fair was in charge of Prof. J. W. Mitchell and E. H. Farrell of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Ayrshires made the highest score of any cows, pure bred or grade, in the test which lasted two days.

The scale on which the scoring was done, was:

Twenty-five points for each pound of butter fat.

Three points for each pound of solids (not fat).

One point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days limit, ten points.

Awards in the various classes were as follows:

Open to pure-bred or grade, heifer under three years:

First, Lakeview, Miss Prim, Ayrshire; owner, R. Ness, De Winton, Alta.—119.35 points

Second, Pets Mouriers Beauty, Jersey; owner, Jos. Harper, Kinley, Sask.—89.49 points.

Third, Aggie Teake Posch, Holstein; J. Glennie and sons, Macdonald, Man.

Fourth, Princess of Winterburn, Holstein; owner, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.—83.49 points

Cow, five years or over:

First, Barcheskie Lily 12th, Ayrshire; owner, Geo. Bevington, Jr.; owner, R. Ness—142.69 points.

Second, Jacob: Johanna, Holstein; owner, Geo. Bevington, Holstein—130.09 points.

Third, Ruby Jean, Holstein—130.09 points.

Fourth, Madeline De Kol, Holstein; owner, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.—125.10 points.

Silver Lily Jewel third, Holstein; owner, J. H. Laycock, 102.12 points.

Modern Dairy Farm

Unique Exhibit For Demonstrating Ontario Dairy Products

A model dairy farm for the purpose of demonstrating rotation and the value of alfalfa and corn for ensilage will be one of the features of the Ontario government dairy exhibits at the National Exhibition, Toronto. Mr. George A. Putnam plans to locate the model farm in the southwest wing of the building and nearby will be another innovation, an exhibit showing the value of concentrated foods.

He expects to have an unusually large and representative showing of Ontario dairy products and intends making the exhibit as practical and instructive as possible. In this work he will have the assistance of several government officials who will be engaged in making a number of demonstrations, including the sediment test, cow testing, care and testing of milk and cream.

The Niagara Fall of milk will again be a feature, the flow showing the production of milk in the province and the proportions into which the total is divided for cheese and butter making, city consumption, etc.

The great success of the Quebec contingent in the butter section a year ago has stimulated the spirit of emulation among the people of the adjoining province and this year there has been a large increase in the number of requests for entry forms from the dairy schools all over Quebec.

Threshers Supplies In Stock

We are ready to do our share towards getting the great 1915 crop ready to market and to that end we have put in a most complete line of all things required by the THRESHERMEN. Repairs are needed in a hurry when anything goes wrong around a threshing machine and we have stocked up on purpose to help when the help is needed.

Mr. Thresher, Call On Us.

We list below a few of the necessary things from our complete Stock. If what you want isn't listed, ask for it. We have it in stock.

Bundle Forks, Extra Handles, Endless Canvas Belts, Lace Leather (in all sizes,) Packing all kinds, Waste, Wrenches and Pliers all kinds and sizes, Valves and Fittings, Tank Pumps and Hose, Rubber suction hose 12½ foot lengths, Oils and Greases, Belt Dressings, Pump Oilers, Columbia Batteries, Cook Car Utensils, Tin, Enamel and Aluminium, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Jumbo Alarm Clocks Guaranteed for 2 years, Price $3.00

You Will Find What You Want, THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

John Clark, jr., reports 70 bushels of barley, to the acre which he thinks is pretty fair for an old horse rancher.

It is authoritively stated that A. Beggs has produced 57 bushels of wheat to the acre on his farm in the Queenstown district, and his was no small experimental plot, but a large acreage.

Messrs. Tapperell & Shadows of Calgary have threshed 40 bushels of wheat to the acre on their big farm on the Blackfoot reserve. Mr. Tapperell is the proprietor of the Alberta hotel in Calgary and when prohibition comes into effect he need not worry over the bread line.

It is stated that Capt. Richardson has an excellent yield this season on his farm northeast of town. On stubble ground he raised 40 bushels of wheat to the acre and the balance yield 52 bushels. His oats gave the grand return of 108 bushels to the acre. Little wonder the captain is navigating an auto on the prairie rather than a ship on the briny.

Opera House
ONE NIGHT
Saturday, Oct. 9

F. Stuart-White presents the

"VERSATILES"

in

"The Girl from Nowhere"

18 People——24 Musical Numbers

A carload of Scenery and Costumes

"A Gay Galaxy of GIRLS, Giggles and Gowns"

PRICES:

Reserved $1.00, Admission 75c. Children 50c.

Seats now on sale at Brosseau's



Su Made in Four

¶ ... patt... o cho... imported ... Worst... Serge ... ts, Vicunas, ... and Homesp... richest ... weaves ever

¶ We have secured the sole ... sell Semi-ready S... Order Tailoring—han... clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring ... different styles in the Album of Fashion.

¶ It takes exactly four days ... finish a suit, ... guarantee ... an accurate fit without a try-on.

The Hicks Trading Co
GLEICHEN, - ALBERTA

Ocean Rates on Western Wheat

It is declared on the best of authority that wheat can be carried from Montreal to Liverpool at a profit for 5c. a bushel. Just a few months ago the rate was 15c. per bushel; last week it was 30c. per bushel; today we are told it has soared to 32c.; next week it may be 40c. Every day the excessive rates become more excessive. It could scarcely be expected that wheat could be carried during war times at as low a rate as in days of peace. But even after allowing a generous ocean rate of 10c per bushel, the farmer of the west is paying 22c per bushel more than he has any right to pay.

According to Thursday's market reports No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Liverpool at 11s. 5d. per cwt., which is approximately $1.64 per bushel. Cash wheat was quoted on the Calgary market at 94¾c, which, less 14½c. freight to Fort William, means that the Calgary price was approximately 80c. The carrying charges from here to Liverpool on a bushel of wheat sold for 80c. at Calgary amount now to approximately 60c. per pushel. The price of the wheat and the carrying charges bring the total up to $1.40 f.o.b. Liverpool. Yet, according to Liverpool market quotations No. 1 Northern on this day brought $1.64 per bushel. That makes a rake-off for some person, identity unknown, of 24 cents on every bushel of wheat between Calgary and Liverpool. Therefore if the if the shipping ring is getting 22c. per bushel more than it has any right to get and some middleman is pulling down another 24c. The Western Canadian farmer is being trimmed to the extent of about 46c on every bushel of wheat he sells at present quotations.

Just a trifling matter of $69,000,000 on an exportable surplus fo 150,000,000 bushels.

STOCK INSPECTION

The new Stock Inspection Act requires that when live stock is offered for shipment to points outside of the Province, the same must be inspected for brands, and the shipper mnst either own the brand that is on the animals or he must have a memorandum of sale signed by such owner. If the animal is unbranded, the seller must state in memorandum how he acquired the animal that is offered for shipment.

All animals sold at a sale yard or sale or exchange stable, stock yard or abattoir must be inspected before payment therefore is made as must also animals sold on a farm or at the private stables of the seller, unless they have been on the premises for at least 30 days.

If a farmer raises a horse or cow and sells it at the farm, no inspection is required. If he brings it into town and sells it, it then must be inspected because it has not been on the premises where sold for thirty days.

If a resident in a town or city own a horse and keeps it in his own private stable, he may, if he has owned it for more than thirty days sell it without inspection. If he keeps it in a livery and sale stable, or if he takes the animal there to be sold, it must be inspected for brands, the proof of ownership must be established before it can be taken away or payment therefor accepted.



Mr. Billy Oswald in "The Girl From Nowhere."

Coming Events

Oct. 9—"The Girl From Nowhere" in the Opera House.

Oct. 15—The Musical Eckhardts in Opera House.

Oct. 16—Recruiting 82nd.

Oct. 22—An Emergent Masonic meeting.

Oct 26—John Glambeck's auction sale at Queenstown.

Nov. 23 to 25—Western Canada Irrigation convention at Bassano.

Dec. 14 to 17—Calgary Winter Fair.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

First Tuesday after the full of the moon—Regular meeting of Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A.F. & A.M.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Paul Kerstein has received word of the arrival of a daughter at the Calgary hospital on Sunday, Oct. 3.

J. W. Jowett returned on Monday from Toronto, where he has been attending the synod of the Church of England.

John Glambeck announces an auction sale at his farm at Queenstown on Tuesday, October 26th, at 10 a.m., consisting of horses, cattle, farm implements, etc. T.H. Beach will be the auctioneer.

The season for shooting prairie chicken opened, on October 1st and some good shooting was reported that night, some reaching the full limit of birds allowed. A number of good bags have since been reported by local sportsmen.

Sergt. Jack Roberts, the most popular police officer west of the Great Lakes, will go back into his own preserve at Gleichen for a day or two this month, and many are the strapping young men who have promised to follow the old 'cop' to the scene of battle.—Albertan.

The K. of P. members are doing their best to make Musical Eckardts entertainment and the dance following it a success. The Knights have never yet failed to make a success of anything they have undertaken and no doubt they will be equally successful in this. The entertainment is known to be a good one and as the company is to supply the music for the dance it is sure to be one of the best given here.

The Musical Eckardts, Swiss bell ringers, musicians, vocalists and entertainers, have arranged with the Knights of Pythias to put on one of their popular shows in the Gleichen Opera House on Friday evening, October 15. This is to be followed by a dance for which the company will supply the music These artists were here about two years ago and were greatly appreciated.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	$ .72
2 Northern	.69
3 Northern	.63
4 Northern	.58
5 Northern	.53
6 Northern	.46
Feed	.40
2 C. W. Oats	.27½
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.25½
3 Barley	.44½
4 Barley	.38½
Feed	.36½
1 Nor West Flax	$1.34
2 Can West	1.32
3 " "	1.26

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have filed the necessary memorials and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta.

The applicant Company applies for the right to divert two-tenths of one cubic foot of water per second from the Bow River, through the works already constructed, on the Southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 22, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian, for industrial purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorial and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said industrial purposes, in the Company's tanks, engines and buildings situated at Barstow.

Dated at Calgary, Alta., this 27th day of August, 1915.

F. W. ALEXANDER,
Division Engineer,
Applicant.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

NOTICE

In the estate of August Ferdinand Kirstein late of Gleichen, Alberta, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named August Ferdinand Kirstein, who died on the 19th day of May, A.D. 1913, are required to file with the undersigned, the solicitor for the administratrix, by the 14th day of November, 1915, a full statement duly varified of all their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the administratrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to her knowledge.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1915.

B. S. COREY,
Solicitor for the administratrix,
Gleichen, Alberta.

$50 REWARD

$50 reward will be paid to any person giving informatian leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODHAM,
17tf Indian Agent.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
16tf Indian Agent

Joseph O'Keeffe
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public.
Offices in
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Klebe's Orchestra

Two to Five Piece Orchestra Furnished for all Occasions Satisfaction guaranteed. New music. Moderate terms.

Bassano, - - Alberta

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. W24

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

JUST ARRIVED

A large assorted stock of Frank W. Slater Shoes in black and tan selling at $5.50 to $6

Work Shoes from $2.65 to $6.
High leg boots $3.75 to $7.50

150 Semi-Ready Suits at $22.50 and $25
in Newest Shades and Patterns.

A good assortment of **Suits** in all sizes from **$9.50 to $15.00**
A fresh stock of Dress Pants $1.95 to $5.
Corduroy Pants $3.50 to $4.50. Overalls and Smocks from $1 up.

Fresh consignment of Forsyth **Shirts** from $1.25 to $3.25. Work Shirts in medium and heavy weight from 75c. to $2. Underwear in 2-piece and combination from $2.50 to $6. Fleece Lined Underwear first quality at 75c a garment.

Work **Gloves**, lined and unlined, from 60c. to $1.25 per pair.
Work Mitts from 60c. to $1.50.

Sheep Lined and Fur Coats at all prices. Winter Caps from 75c. to $1.75. Wool sox from 25c. to 50c. per pair.

Sweater Coats from $1.35 to $6.50.

THE HICK'S TRADING CO.

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

And get their prices for cleaning your yard this spring. Satisfaction guaranteed at lowest prices.

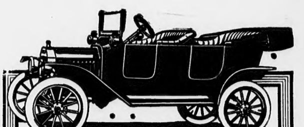
Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

See us about having your garden Plowed. We will do it.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout $480
Ford Touring Car $530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford